W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

C. E. Jones
Chemist
36 Govt. St.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1893. No. 283

The Westside
Special Mantle and Jacket Sale.

THE great success of our Mantle Department is owing to the following facts:

1st. We are the largest importers of Mantles, Jackets, Capes and Waterproofs in the Province.

2nd We buy direct, thereby saving all intermediate profits.

3rd. We make a specialty of this department and purchase nothing but the latest styles.

4th. Styles are constantly changing and to avoid accumulating old stock we have made it a rule at the close of each season, to mark them at such prices that will ensure a clearance of the entire lot.

We have decided this year to commence the sale earlier than usual and will begin Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1893. Every garment will be marked down regardless of cost so that a rare opportunity is afforded anyone wishing a winter coat at about half its value. Remember these goods are all this season's importing. Our "Sales" are genuine.

Nov. 27, '93. J. HUTCHESON & Co.

'Tis Sweet to court, but, oh, how bitter!
To court a girl whose shoes don't fit her.

BUT

There will be no bitterness if the girl has bought her shoes at Erskine's. His shoes are stylish, moderate priced, and everybody can get perfect fitting shoes from him.

Time—A.D. 1893.
Place—Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

Men's Pants
At $2.00 a Pair
Worth $2.50 and $3.

We are clearing out a lot of good, strong heavy pants at the bare cost of production. We are willing to forego the usual profit on this line for working men. They can't be equalled. No shoddy; but good honest goods.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
Telephone 563. 35 and 37 Johnson Street.

Xmas Presents

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
Doulton, Royal Crown Derby, and Royal Worcester Ware.
Come and see our Art Room, open from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m.

Davidson Bros.,
The Jewellers, 59 Government St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOSPEL OF SPIRITUALISM, Pioneer Hall, Broad street, Sunday afternoon at 2:30 by Livingstone C. Ashworth, inspirational speaker. Subject, "Spirit Life." Discussion invited. Collection. 1t

WANTED—By middle aged woman, situation as housekeeper to one or two gentlemen, or care of furnished house during absence of owners. Good recommendations. Apply to M.G., Times office. d2-3t

To Let With Immediate Possession.

House on Esquimalt road near Head street. This house contains drawing-room, dining-room, study, play-room, four bedrooms, large kitchen with larder adjoining, spacious hall, bathroom and w.c. The house is nearly new and the rent only $22.50 per month. Apply at No. 39 1-2 Government street.

J. GERHARD TIARKS,
Dec 2-3t Architect.

Non-Union Labor.

We the undersigned invite all non-union mechanics and labourers to attend a meeting to be held in the City Hall on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 8 p.m. for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a deputation representing the different branches of trade and labor, to wait upon the Government for information in reference to the working of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration:—John W. Lewis, carpenter; Thos. Waring, painter; John E. Barber, patternmaker; T. Mayes, labourer; James Lyon, bolt maker; W. P. Wlasby, cabinetmaker, etc.; Geo. Madigan, machinist; John Clark, moulder; James Petterson, chipper; J. D. Manson, jr., butcher; W. J. Cleave, sealer; Alex. Begg, fireman; Alf Vertue, blacksmith; Q. L. Walker, carriage builder; P. Sheol, tinsmith; J. March, miller; A. Townsley, engineer; R. H. West, shoemaker. d2-3t

Test

The truthfulness of the following announcement:

No reasonable offer will be refused for the

Entire Stock and Fixtures
OF THE
Palace Cigar Divan
110 GOVERNMENT ST.

If unable to dispose of same en bloc, every article will be RETAILED at such PRICES that will prove THIS SALE to be bonafide.
For particulars call on
D. HART,
"STORE TO RENT." 110 Govt. St. Victoria, B.C.

THE ADELPHI CAFE
Corner Yates and Government Sts.
WM. CROFT, Proprietor
WHEN YOU WISH A
First-Class Meal
Served in good style and at reasonable rates, try the
ADELPHI CAFE.
Two of the most experienced chefs on the coast. Good service and reasonable rates.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Atlantic Steamship Agency
CHEAP RATES
To or From all European and Foreign Ports

LIST OF SAILINGS.
(From Halifax.)
Allan Line, Numidian.....Dec. 9
Dominion Line, Labrador.....Dec. 16
(From New York.)
Cunard Line, Lucania.....Dec. 9
White Star Line, Majestic.....Dec. 6
American Line, Berlin.....Dec. 6
North Ger. Lloyd Line, Fulda.....Dec. 9
French Line, La Bourgogne.....Dec. 9

Empress of China sails.....Dec. 11
Empress of India arrives.....Dec. 20
S.S. Arawa arrives from Australia Dec. 9th, sails Dec. 16th.

Cheap rates to Cape Town, South Africa. Through connections from Southampton every Saturday for SouthAfrica. No delay. For rates etc., apply to
GEO L. COURTNEY,
General Agent.

WEAR THE FAMOUS
"GRANBY"
Rubber Goods.

Spanish America.

Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 2.—The government has decreed that a forced loan of $400,000 shall be raised to pay the expenses of the war with Honduras. Bonilla's forces are ready to invade Honduras from the Nicaraguan frontier. No hostilities have yet occurred.

Panama, Colombia, Dec. 2.—Advices to November 25th, say: The strained relations between Ecuador and Peru, daily grow more intense, the result of a dispute over the treaty of delimitation. Chile has been urging Ecuador to submit the dispute to the arbitrament of the sword, and has actually supplied her with some munitions of war. Peru has rejected the treaty and Ecuador is preparing for war against Peru.

At Russell & McDonald's.
Canadian yarn, two hanks for 25c.

NELSON'S MONUMENT

Commencement of the Trial at Montreal To-Day

OF MERCIER, MARTIGNY AND PELLAND

Hon. Mr. Mercier, Ex-Premier, a Defending Counsel.

Testimony of a Hamilton Powder Work's Expert—Cartridge Could Not be Properly Placed to Injure the Monument—Luckey's Homicidal Tendency Urged as a Mitigating Circumstance.

Montreal, Dec. 2.—The preliminary investigation of the Nelson monument escapade commenced this morning. The three prisoners, Honore Mercier, Paul de Martigny and Alphonse Pelland, who pleaded not guilty, are defended by the Hon. Mr. Mercier, ex-premier and Messrs. Beausoleil and Pelland. An expert of the Hamilton Powder works, in his testimony after an examination of the monument, stated that the explosion of the cartridge could not have done much damage, as it could not be placed in an effective position. The case was adjourned until Saturday next.

A Missing Steamer.

New York, Dec. 2.—Fears are expressed for the safety of the Hamburg steamer Salerno, which left Rio de Janeiro early last month for this port, laden with coffee. She started several hours before the steamer Rosse, which arrived at this port on November 20th. The Salerno is a large steamer and carries a crew of between 35 and 40 men, mostly German sailors.

Luckey's Homicidal Tendency.

Perth, Ont., Dec. 2.—Efforts are being made by his counsel to obtain a new trial for Charles Luckey, convicted at the last Brockville assizes of the murder of his parents and the burning of their house. If the application fails the minister of justice will be asked to inquire into the homicidal tendencies of Luckey, with a view to a mitigation of the sentence of death.

Protested Drafts.

New York, Dec. 2.—A revelation came to-day in the failure of Abe Stein & Co., leather importers. Mr. Horwitz, one of the partners, announced that there was no failure in the New York house. Jacobs, Stern & Co., agents in London house, allowed over $100,000 of the former's drafts to go to protest. "We sent," said he, "$50,000 by cable to take up the drafts, but the money was used for something else. We had the remaining $50,000 ready to transfer to London by cable, but stopped it when we heard about the other money."

Stole a Fortune.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Burglars this afternoon entered the store of S. O. Burnatt, 288 Fulton street, broke open the safe and stole property valued at $60,029.

Dr. Cronin's Murder.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—The Post publishes testimony which it says will be given in the Coughlin case by Mrs. Foy. In it the woman says Dr. Cronin was killed in the Carlson cottage by repeated blows on the head with a carpenter's chisel in the hands of Patrick Cooney, while Martin Burke held the doctor and Michael, now on the police force, guarded the door. Coughlin, she says, did not reach the cottage until after the murder. Others are implicated by her testimony, but the actual slayer, she declares, was Cooney.

Dunbar's Opium Case.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 2.—In the U. S. circuit court to-day the case of the U. S. vs. Wm. Dunbar, charged with opium smuggling, the forenoon was occupied by the opening argument on the part of the government by U. S. District Attorney D. R. Murphy. In the course of his remarks, while admitting that the witnesses for the prosecution were persons not bearing the best of reputation, they were the only available means whereby the prosecution could obtain the details of the opium smuggling ring. He was followed by Attorney A. F. Sears for the defense. His argument up to adjournment was principally confined to points of law.

Kites for Life Saving.

Sandy Hook, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Kite flying trials were made in the lower bay this afternoon with a view to trying their value in saving life and property, and carrying lines to stranded and distressed vessels too far off to be reached by life guns. The trials seemed to be fairly successful. Over three hundred yards of line was taken out by a kite. Flying against the wind was also found practicable.

May be the Whitechapel Fiend.

Monticello, N.Y., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Halliday, in prison charged with the murder of her husband and two women, refuses to take any solid food, and is rapidly failing in health. For more than three weeks her food has been rejected. Sometimes she will drink a little milk to oblige Sheriff Beecher, but if any attempts are made to make her eat or drink she immediately becomes sullen and refuses all sustenance. The sheriff said recent investigations show that Mrs. Halliday is in all probability connected with the famous Whitechapel murders. "It has been proved," said the sheriff, "that she was in Europe at the time. She frequently refers to the subject, both when she is in possession of her mental faculties and when she is raving." In addition the sheriff said, "I said to Mrs. Halliday, 'Lizzie, you are accused of the Whitechapel murders, are you guilty?' 'Do they think I am an elephant?' she replied. 'That was done by a man.' Mrs. Halliday is constantly talking of those murders. She also talks of many women brought from New York who have been robbed, killed, cut in small pieces and thrown into the Hudson river.

Severe Weather in Iowa.

Burlington, Ia., Dec. 2.—A terrible blizzard and cold wave has visited Iowa at an unfortunate time. There is no water for stock, and no probability of getting any, the ground being frozen a foot deep. Much suffering is expected. The thermometer indicated 10 degrees below zero yesterday, and reports of suffering among stock are coming in. Joseph Fleet was frozen to death here last night. Teams are crossing the Mississippi river on the ice.

Watch and Pray.

Decatur, Ga., Dec. 2.—Rev. William Johnson, one of the best known colored preachers here, is in jail. Thomas Echols, a financial supporter of the church, notified Mr. Johnson yesterday that one of his children was ill, and requested prayers. The prayer was said beside the child's bedside, Mr. Johnson asking the father to pray also. When the men arose from their knees Mr. Echols noticed that his watch was gone. He studied over the matter, and after the preacher was gone decided to have him arrested. The congregation stands by the pastor and insists that Echols is an agent of the devil.

At Point of Pistol.

Henderson, Ky., Dec. 2.—For two weeks a woman robber on horseback has been going about Muhlenburg county in the muddy river bottom robbing travellers at point of pistol. Some persons supposed her to be insane, but Dr. John Forbes, one of her victims, says that he thinks the robber is a man in disguise.

Walking for a Wager.

City of Mexico, Dec. 2.—E. E. Thompson, who is walking for a wager of $2,000 from Fredericksburg, Va., to South America in one year, arrived here on Thursday and continued his journey yesterday to Central America. He left Fredericksburg on April 3rd, and has already walked 3,350 miles. The entire trip will be more than 5,000 miles. He is in good condition.

A Chapter of Accidents.

Whitehaven, Pa., Dec. 2.—A freight train on the Lehigh Valley railroad broke in three parts this morning, the last section stopping in the heart of the city. Before the freight train following could be flagged it crashed into this section, piling the cars on top of one another and wrecking them badly. The wreck soon took fire and the flames, fanned by a high wind, spread to the Rubinsis hotel and other property, doing $20,000 worth of damage before it was controlled. Three men who were in the caboose of the second train are missing, and it is feared were burned to death.

English International Exhibition.

London, Dec. 2.—The mayors of the leading cities and towns in England have received a circular signed by a committee consisting of members of the house of commons and others to promote a scheme for holding an international exhibition in London in 1896 or 1897.

Thompson's New Attributes.

London, Dec. 2.—The Canadian Gazette in a leading article to-day comments on Sir John Thompson's elevation to the imperial privy council, and says his presence in London would be of the highest advantage to the members of the judicial committee, besides increasing their usefulness in dealing with Canadian questions that come up for decision. The Gazette hopes this advantage will, in the interests of Canada, not be long denied, and says Sir John will best honor the privy council in serving his native country, where men of such "high principle, keen insight and sound judgment" are needed.

Dashed to Instant Death.

Allantown, Pa., Dec. 2.—Frank Kern, Charles Schlicher and an unknown Hungarian were instantly killed by falling 100 feet this morning while descending a pit at Joel, Neff & Company's slate quarry, Welchtown. The wire cable gave way while the men were being lowered.

American News.

New York, Dec. 2.—Vice-President Stevenson's son, L. G. Stevenson, and bride, are passengers by the La Bretagne which sailed for Havre to-day.

St. Louis, Dec. 2.—Seventeen switchmen in the Louisville & Nashville yards at East St. Louis, struck last evening because of the failure of the road to restore recent reductions. The men went out without orders from headquarters.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—The president of the Union Iron Works was asked to day when the cruiser Olympia would be started again on her official trip. He replied that the cruiser was being thoroughly overhauled and would leave in a week or ten days.

New York, Dec. 2.—Higher prices ruled in the stock exchange this morning. The improvement ranged from 1-4 to 3-4 per cent., well distributed. Louisville & Nashville and Union Pacific were particularly firm.

Boston, Dec. 2.—The failure of the leather firm of Edmunds & Barrett of this city is announced. The failure is the direct result of the failure in New York of the firm of Abestein & Co., but it is impossible to obtain even an estimate of the debts or assets.

New York, Dec. 2.—Dr. Hoffman, assistant superintendent of the public schools of this city, who was injured by a cable car last night, died this morning.

General News.

London, Dec. 2.—The Earl of Warwick died to-day at his seat, Warwick castle.

London, Dec. 2.—Lord Churchill is suffering from influenza, and is confined to the house.

BATTLE OF BAGE.

General Isadoro Fernandez Defeated by Federals.

HE FOUGHT TO THE LAST CARTRIDGE

Scorning Gen. Tavares' Command that He Surrender.

Rumored That Captured Officers Were Butchered in Cold Blood—Three Hundred Castilhistas Were Slain in Battle—Peixoto's Naval Commanders Dismissed.

Montevideo, Dec. 2.—News from Rio is to the effect that the federal victory in Rio Grande do Sul, news of which was sent yesterday, is fully confirmed. The combat took place on Tuesday near Bage, on the southern frontier, and General Isadoro Fernandez, with his staff of officers and a Castilhista brigade commanded by Colonel Pedrozo, 900 to 1,000 strong, were taken prisoners by the federal forces under Colonels Cabedo and Tinha. Of the Castilhistas 200 were killed, including many officers. Of the federals 80 were killed. The reported massacre of prisoners is not confirmed. Engagements have also occurred on the Parana frontier, but reliable data cannot yet be obtained about them here.

The commanders of Peixoto's vessels have again been dismissed for tampering with official correspondence.

Additional details received here of the battle near Bage state that General Isadoro is among the prisoners.

Fighting began on November 27th, and lasted all that day and the next. On the evening of November 28th Tavares called on Isadoro to surrender, but the latter replied that he would surrender only when his last shot was fired. This actually happened the same evening, and only then were Tavares' well-supplied troops able to make yield the men who had not a cartridge to put in their rifles. The prisoners number 700. One rumor has it that many officers were put to death after being captured, among whom are placed Colonels Bandeo, Garcia, Pedrozo, two sons and three brothers of Pedrozo and 31 officers. Another report has it that Isadoro fled before Tavares, who informed Silviria Martina, the secretary of state of the provisional government, of the flight, and says Bage is now besieged by 1,500 men.

The Lehigh Strike.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 2.—There is no material change in the Lehigh strike situation at this end. Federation men are much encouraged and a hopeful view is taken by Grand Master Sargeant. There is no sign of a break. Sargeant left for Sayre this morning. He says the company cannot afford to continue the fight much longer, as the rolling stock is becoming badly crippled through incompetency.

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 2.—Lehigh Valley railroad officials at this end of the line claim that trains are moving as usual and the strike is a thing of the past. The strikers on the other hand are confident. They are receiving wages weekly from the Brotherhood, and can hold out for some time. They say the business of the company is paralyzed, that the road cannot afford to keep up the strike, and that the numerous wrecks caused by "green" hands, causing freight and passenger traffic to drop off, will, they say, bring the company to terms at an early date.

Intends to Surrender.

New York, Dec. 2.—It was reported in the district attorney's office this morning that W. W. Wefmore Cryder, who was president of the Madison Square bank in 1891, is now in New York, and will surrender himself and give bail on Monday. It is said ex-President Cryder has been indicted with the other bank officials by the November grand jury.

Believes in Religious Liberty.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 2.—Archbishop Ireland said to-day regarding the resolution of the Jesuits in Germany: "I am a strong advocate of plenary religious liberty in America, and, in fact, the world over." He refused to express himself further.

Opposed to Sugar Bounty.

Washington, Dec. 2.—A prominent southern senator said this morning that a vigorous fight will be made on the sugar schedule, as reported by the ways and means committee, when the bill comes before the senate. From what he said it can be assumed that the senators from sugar states will oppose endorsement of the bounty system and will fight to the bitter end the tariff that has been fixed upon sugar. The senator stated that an effort would be made in the senate to change this so the bounty feature could be eliminated and a tax of not less than one and three-eighths cents placed upon refined sugar and one and three-quarter cents upon raw sugar.

Defend Their Interests.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—The associated wholesale grocers of California and the San Francisco board of trade have declared war on the new Wilson tariff bill, as prepared by the committee on ways and means. Resolutions protesting most vigorously against the proposed reduction of one cent a pound in the duties on foreign raisins and prunes were yesterday unanimously adopted. Prominent fruit growers assert that the reduction contemplated in the bill means absolute destruction of the prune and raisin industries of California, and all parties interested are earnestly asked to co-operate with the wholesale grocers and the board of trade in fighting the obnoxious proposals.

HAS LEFT RIO.

Disappearance of Admiral Mello From the Insurgent Fleet.

Washington, Dec. 1.—News of the departure of Admiral Mello reached Washington to-day in the shape of a cablegram from United States Minister Thompson at Rio, as follows: "Admiral Mello left the Bay this morning on the Aquidaban, going south." Probably the high tariff on cable messages from Brazil caused the minister to confine his news to this meagre statement, so the officials are in ignorance as to the reasons for the rebel admiral's intentions, and the strength of the naval force he left behind him. It is, however, surmised that he has taken his flagship towards Desterro to join forces with the revolutionists in that vicinity, leaving the partial siege of Rio to be prosecuted by the vessels remaining in that port. There has been a supposition entertained here that the admiral when he left Rio, which movement was expected by the officials, would steam north with the intention of meeting the Nictheroy, lately Cid. It is thought that probably in that case, the light unarmed cruiser would fall an easy prey to the ironclad with her heavy rifled guns, but the fact that Mello has gone south gives color to the story that his vessel is in bad condition, and unfitted to cope with the fleet cruiser. It is probable also that the hull of the warship is so foul from long exposure to the quiet waters of Rio bay, that the commander has found it absolutely necessary to go to some safe place where her bottom may be cleaned. Meanwhile the further movements of the Aquidaban are the objects of great solicitude in official circles here, and it is expected that when she next appears in port, the nearest United States diplomatic consular officer will promptly report the fact.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The Nictheroy is awaiting at the West Indies the arrival of her consort the America. The two steamers will start together for Rio, which they are expected to reach in about seven days. Minister Mendoca says: I do not put any confidence in the report that Mello has left port and is going south. I do not believe he has left the bay at all. It is possible some vessels outside Rio will attempt to check the advance of the Nictheroy and America, but as the fastest vessel Mello has outside the bay cannot make 14 knots an hour we do not anticipate any trouble, because our ships are much faster.

London, Dec. 1.—The Times publishes the following, giving Rio de Janeiro advices to November 26: The artillery fire of the forts continues. Insurgent General Saraiva, with 6000 irregular cavalry, is reported 80 miles south of San Paulo. The government ordered the national guard of the state of San Paulo to proceed south to meet the insurgents. The national guard refused to comply with the order, and the government will send 1200 men from Rio against the enemy. The Aquidaban is at Rio awaiting the rendezvous of the Aurora, Bahia and Tiradentes, and will then proceed to attack. Admiral Gama states positively that he will not bombard the city unless the city fires upon his ships. Eight thousand men are awaiting at Desterro, ready to march against the government forces. Political arrests continue in Rio and 1500 persons are now in prison. President Peixoto has become alienated from all sympathy of decent people, and stands alone with his army. Many persons join the insurgents daily. The states of Bahia and Para favor the insurgents.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rio de Janeiro states that the insurgent admiral, Mello, has finally succeeded in forcing a passage through the forts guarding the entrance of the bay of Rio de Janeiro, and that his flagship, the Aquidaban, is now on the high seas. The passage was not effected until desperate fighting had taken place. The entrance is guarded by Fort San Juan and the water battery on the strip of land extending northeast from the Sugar Loaf, Fort Lage, Fort Santa Cruz and Fort Pico. Advices from another source state that when the Aquidaban was seen approaching the forts, a heavy fire was directed against her. She replied briskly and the fight was kept up until she had run past the forts and was out of range. It was seen that some of the shots from the fort took effect, and it is believed that the Aquidaban sustained considerable damage. The government forces, particularly the troops manning the batteries suffered severely from the effects of the rapid firing guns on board the warship. Considerable damage is said to have been done to the forts by the big guns of the Aquidaban, which appear to have been well served. The government forces suffered severely. After the Aquidaban went out of range she stood away for the south. It is conjectured at Rio de Janeiro that she will effect repairs as rapidly as possible at sea, and then cruise in the vicinity of Cape St. Roque to intercept the Nictheroy and America, the improvised warships now on their way from New York to reinforce Peixoto. The Aquidaban was accompanied by an armed merchantman. The British commander sent the British warship Beagle after them to ascertain the course which they took.

In the House of Commons this evening, a member said he had heard that President Peixoto of Brazil had been assassinated, and asked if the government had any such information. Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, replied that the government had received no word concerning any attempt upon Peixoto's life.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 1.—The insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul have been victorious in a battle with the government forces near Bage. General Isidor, of the government forces, was taken prisoner. Both sides suffered heavy loss. The government forces at Rio continue to cannonade the insurgent warships. The transport Magicia was set on fire by the explosion of shells from the forts, and the Aquidaban, the most powerful vessel of the insurgent fleet, seriously damaged.

Montevideo, Dec. 1.—A doubtful rumor is current that President Peixoto of Brazil has been assassinated.

Expulsion of German Jesuits.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—The vote in the Reichstag in favor of repealing the law expelling the Jesuits, was 173 to 137. Several notable speeches were made. Dr. Lieber, leader of the Clericals, spoke at great length. The Roman Catholic church in Germany, he said, needed the services of the Jesuits to enable it to fulfil its divine mission. The assertion had been made that the Vatican followed a policy antagonistic to Germany's interests. This was false. It was only a short time since Cardinal Rampolla had denied that the Vatican was studiously meddling with the political affairs of the Triple Alliance or its opponents. If the Vatican ever should display a policy friendly to the Franco-Russian alliance, German Roman Catholics would not then interpret the doctrine of papal infallibility in such a manner as to interfere with their duties toward the German empire. Many reflections had been cast from time to time upon the loyalty of the German Roman Catholics. The assurance could be truthfully given, however, that the German Roman Catholics would remain faithful to the Emperor and empire in the future as they had in the past, and would be ever ready to show their loyal devotion to the Fatherland. Dr. Lieber's declaration that his party would not support the pope in an active pro-French policy was received with loud cheers.

London, Dec. 1.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News thinks the Bundesrath will refuse to endorse the motion for the repeal of the anti-Jesuit law. Prussia, he says, is regarded as most likely to oppose the motion, and thus rob to-day's vote in the Reichstag of its practical value.

Powderly's Successor.

Baltimore, Dec. 1.—James Sovereign, the new General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, who was elected on Monday last to fill out T. V. Powderly's unexpired term, spent several hours in Baltimore before proceeding to Philadelphia to take charge of the affairs of the order. Mr. Sovereign is only thirty-nine years of age. He was given a large part of the credit of electing Governor Boies in Iowa in his two candidatures, and was appointed Commissioner of Labor Statistics in that state by Governor Boies, after he had prepared the bill creating that bureau and pushed it through the legislature. The new General Master Workman has always been an independent in politics, and firmly believes in the system of taxation known as the single tax. Speaking of the future policy in the work of the order, he said: "My first efforts after getting acquainted with the details of my office will be directed to getting around among the people and thoroughly organizing them. Every energy I possess will be devoted to the building up of the organization. I have always been a firm friend of Powderly, and will be largely guided by his advice. Having never been in antagonism to the trades unions and belonging to no factions, in the labor movement, I expect the hearty co-operation of my fellow Knights and the workers generally. Anything that I can do to bring about closer affiliation of and more harmony between the different labor organizations, will certainly be done, and when the General Assembly meets in New Orleans next year, I believe we shall have twice the number of members we have now. I shall, as soon as possible, carry out the instructions of the General Assembly and endeavor to sell the property in Philadelphia and move the headquarters to Washington or Baltimore." Mr. Sovereign was formally inducted into office to-day, the oath being administered by General Worthy Foreman, Bishop. No ceremony was attached to the rite other than the taking of a solemn obligation and the turning over of the office to the new General Master Workman.

Politics in France.

London, Dec. 1.—The correspondent of the Times at Paris says: President Carnot, in securing Casimir-Perier as prime minister, displayed one of the rarest qualities among Frenchmen, namely, tenacity. The acceptance by Casimir-Perier of the premiership is proof of the absence of that quality in his composition. President Carnot is now the only trump card in republican politics.

The latest forecast of the cabinet is as follows: Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Casimir-Perier; interior, Raynal; finance, Bordeau; education, Spuller; justice, Dubost; commerce, Jonnart; war, General Mercier; works, Loubet; husbandry, Marty; colonies, Delcasse; marine, Rither, Admiral Lafon or Lefevre. It is stated that Spuller's failure to form a cabinet was due to a difficulty between himself and President Carnot as to the admission or exclusion of Constans as a member of the ministry. President Carnot said he was at one time so disturbed over the possibility of a protracted crisis that he was considering the advisability of resigning the presidency.

Paris, Dec. 1.—It is announced, semi-officially that the personnel of the ministry will be made public to-morrow. Probably the list already given will be altered by the omission of Marty's name, as M. Vigor is likely to retain the portfolio of agriculture. It is possible also that Admiral Lefevre, instead of Admiral Lafon, will be minister of marine. The newspaper organs of the moderates advocate the choice of ex-Premier Dupuy for president of the chamber in the place of M. Casimir-Perier.

The War in Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 1.—Some exciting news is given out from Mexican revolutionary sources here to-night. It is to the effect that the cavalry forces, which left San Jose two weeks ago for the seat of disturbance, on the fourth day got murdered most of their officers and joined the revolutionary contingent under the command of Santa Ana Perez in person. This became known to President Diaz a week ago, and is given as a reason for acts of aggressiveness by the government. Another report from another source, and very reliable, is to the effect that four companies of the Ninth battalion from Chihuahua, while marching from Conception to Casa Grande last Thursday and Friday, where the federal troops are being concentrated, were attacked by a large detachment of rebels under Cruiz Chavez, of Santa Tomas, and severely dealt with. The federals were ambushed in the broken country several times before reaching Casa Grande, and lost nearly half their command, while the rebels lost but five men.

It is thought by the revolutionists that the entire federal command will go over to the revolutionary cause in a short time. The revolutionists are also concentrating their forces near Casa Grande in the mountains, 40 miles to the northwest.

Denver, Col., Dec. 1.—General McCook to-day received a dispatch from Lieutenant Brown, commanding two troops of cavalry on the border, who stated that he can learn of no battle in Mexico, and does not think much dependence can be placed upon the stories of serious conflicts between the Mexican military. He reports that the Tomochio Indians have been scattered into the mountains, and will cause no further trouble.

Scrofula is one of the most fatal among the scourges which afflict mankind. Chronic sores, cancerous humors, emaciation, and consumption, are the result of scrofula. Ayer's Sarsaparilla eradicates this poison, and restores to the blood, the elements of life and health.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—In accordance with instructions received from Collector Wise the steamer Peru, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, has been boarded and searched for smuggled silk goods, which have, it is said, been coming over by Pacific Mail steamers with great regularity as "Silk goods for own use," same being distributed before the arrival of the steamer among the different persons on board. Searcher McInnes, during his examination, seized several dozen handkerchiefs, gowns, ties, etc., all of which were confiscated and sent to the customs house. No arrests were made, but the Pacific Mail company will be notified of the smuggling operations of its employees, and in all probability the members of the different crews will receive strict orders not to bring over silk except it be entered on the vessel's manifest.

Sofia, Dec. 1.—Ex-Lieut. Ivanoff, who deserted the Bulgarian army and fled to Russia three years ago, was arrested here two days before the funeral of Prince Alexander of Battenberg. He confessed the night before last that he had come back for the purpose of killing Prince Ferdinand. He had been engaged for the assassination by the Panslavists, Grujeff and Bendoreg.

Madrid, Dec. 1.—A despatch from Melilla via Malaga, Nov. 30, says: A convict, belonging to the guerillas, cut off the ears of several Moorish prisoners last night. He will be court-martialled and shot. Balfa el Erbi, a Moorish pasha, who has tried to convince General Campos of the pacific intention of the Moors, no sooner heard of this than he begged General Campos persistently to pardon the offenders. General Campos refused to do so, saying that the Moors must learn how he enforced the rules for their proper treatment. Even if peace should not be broken again the whole force now present here will remain until Spain's claims upon the Sultan for indemnity shall have been fully satisfied.

Rome, Dec. 1.—The Credit Mobilier of this city has suspended payment. The news of the suspension has caused much talk owing the various branches the concern had in different parts of Italy, all the depositors in which will suffer severely. The failure is attributed to the fall in rentes. It is impossible to predict accurately the results of the Credit Mobilier failure. Many other failures will certainly follow it. Genoa suffers most. The bourse there and in Florence closed after the announcement of the collapse. The effect of the crash will be evident here to-morrow.

Madrid, Dec. 1.—The police captured in their raid on the anarchists at Valladolid several members of the gang that has been inciting to outrage. Among those arrested was the noted anarchist Alonzo and his mistress Josefa Grandos.

Brussels, Dec. 1.—A cordon of French and German police has been formed on the Belgian frontiers to watch for anarchists, 500 of whom are known to be in Belgium. International measures for the suppression of the anarchists are approved by the Belgian government.

Paris, Dec. 1.—It is said that just before the fall of the Dupuy ministry, Lord Dufferin, British ambassador, and M. de Velle, minister of foreign affairs, had reached an agreement as to the recognition of a buffer state between the French and British possessions in Asia.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Henri Rochefort, in a recent article in L'Intransigeante, asserted that M. Marinoni, proprietor of Le Petit Journal, had assured him that he personally had given to President Carnot proof that M. Constans had hired a cutthroat to murder a notary at Chabtilly and to steal papers in the notary's possession that compromised M. Constans. According to the story, President Carnot said, when these proofs were submitted to him: "Now I know the truth about this scoundrel. He will never re-appear before me." M. Constans has told the editor of Le Jour to force M. Marinoni and President Carnot to explain this matter. The representative of the United Press in this city to-day had an interview with M. Marinoni on the subject. He declared emphatically that M. Rochefort lies.

London, Dec. 1.—The anarchists of the extreme group have decided to defy the home secretary and the police and, despite all orders to the contrary, to meet in Trafalgar Square next Sunday. Among the leaflets which they have ready for distribution is a manifesto purporting to come from French soldiers. The manifesto is neither signed nor dated. One of its typical declarations is: "We will never march against the proletarians. If ordered to fire upon them, we will turn our guns upon the well dressed scoundrels commanding us."

She Came From Toronto.

Ashland, Wis., Nov. 20.—Mrs. George Reany, of 2111 East Third street, has been in poor health for some years. Her energetic disposition made invalidism doubly irksome to her, so she sought far and wide for a remedy that would make her well again. Her efforts were unavailing until she began using Dodd's Kidney Pills. Now she is on the high road to health and attributes the result to the use of these pills. Every day makes it more apparent that many of the ills to which women are subject are due to impaired action of the kidneys, if not to actual disease of the organs. The reputation of Dodd's Kidney Pills as the greatest specific in all disorders of the kidneys is now irrevocably established, so that all unfortunate victims of kidney disease may use them with the utmost confidence.

It may be of interest to state that Mrs. Reany is an old Torontonian.

American Money Market.

New York, Dec. 1.—Heavy purchases of stocks and bonds for London account caused a general advance in prices in the local market at the opening. Operators here practically ignored the Italian financial disturbance and, for that matter, the troubles seemed to have no effect on the continental markets. London, it was estimated, took fully 25,000 shares in various stocks as well as big batches of bonds. Shortly after the opening Sugar dropped suddenly from 83 to 80. The other industrials were also weak, notably lead and whiskey. These were some heavy liquidations in lead preferred, by parties who feared that the Wilson tariff bill, if it becomes law, will cut down the profits of this concern. About the only weak spot among the railways was Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which fell 1 1-2 to 80 3-4 in the afternoon. Western Union, Atchison, Union Pacific, Chicago Gas and Louisville & Nashville developed greatly in strength, the last named advancing on official statements that the company had paid off a big loan in London, and that the 27,000 shares of stock pledged as collateral had been secured. The stock rose 1 to 52 1-2, Union Pacific went up from 20 1-2 to 23 3-8. A rumor was current to the effect that the reorganization scheme will provide for a settlement with the government by the issue of a two per cent. blanket mortgage. Atchison advanced to 21 7-8, the statement of the company's operations for October having proved more favorable than expected. Chicago Gas moved up to 69 on the general belief that the directors on Wednesday will declare a cash dividend of 1 1-2 per cent. The market was strongest near the close, and the best prices of the day were then current. The net gains for the day in the prominent issues ranged from 1-4 to 1 1-2 per cent. The sales were 268,000 shares. Closing bids: Atchison, 21 3-4; Burlington & Quincy, 81; Canada Southern, 52 5-8, Canadian Pacific, 74 1-2; Central Pacific, 18 1-4; Cleveland, Cincinnati & Columbus, 36 1-2; Delaware & Lackawanna, 168; Erie, 13 1-2; Wells Fargo Express, 120; Great Northern, preferred, 108; Lake Shore, 128 1-2; Louisville & Nashville, 52 3-8; Missouri Pacific, 27 7-8; N. Y. C., 103 3-8; North American, 4 7-8; Northern Pacific, 6 7-8; Northern Pacific, preferred, 23 7-8; Oregon Navigation, 28; Oregon Improvement, 13 3-4; Pacific Mail, 16 1-4; Rio Grande, 21 3-4; Rock Island, 71; Southern Pacific, 19 1-4; St. Paul, 66 7-8; Texas Pacific, 9 1-8; Union Pacific, 23 1-8; Western Union, 92. Bar silver, 69 1-8 cents per ounce. Money on call, 1 to 1 1-2. Foreign exchange, sterling, 4.84 1-2 for sixty days, 4.87 on demand. Union Pacific firsts of 1896, 104 1-8 bid; Central Pacific firsts of 1895, 103 bid.

What a Wonderful Discovery.

Is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It not only cures the ills of the human family, but is also the sure remedy for horses and cattle. It has never been known to fail in a cure of the worst cases of bowel complaint; and for sprains, gall, etc., it never fails—try it once. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by druggists generally for 25c. a bottle, large size.

Spool Making.

Here, for instance, are huge stacks of timber, and our ears are greeted with the hum and birr so certainly associated with a saw mill. This long range of buildings is entirely devoted to the making of spools. The machines employed are various. Here the wood is being cut into short lengths; there a hole is being punched through the small round pieces; while yonder a machine shapes the rough wood into a smooth spool in one swift stroke.

It is by means of the wood required to make these spools that we get some conception of the enormous output of this factory. Each day there is as much thread finished here as would wind round the world several times, and in order to produce spools for the thread it is calculated that an extent of forest planted with birch trees covering 550 acres has to be cut down every year, while, on an average, twelve ships of large carrying capacity are employed each season in bringing the wood across to this country from America and Canada.—Good Words.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers. If you leave the ends open Write your address carefully

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried other means of relief should try "Schiffmann's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

Rheumatism cured in a day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Langley & Co.

Of course you have heard of MASTIFF PLUG CUT, but have you tried it yourself? It is making new friends every day, indeed it disappoints nobody. It is always even better than people expect.

J. B. PAGE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

THE JUDGES the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION Have made the HIGHEST AWARDS (Medals and Diplomas) to WALTER BAKER & CO. On each of the following named articles:

BREAKFAST COCOA,
Premium No. 1, Chocolate,
Vanilla Chocolate,
German Sweet Chocolate,
Cocoa Butter.

For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

Costly Deception.

A good story is told of Sir Patrick Hamilton, once mayor of Dublin, and a worthy man. He was somewhat saving of money, and his wife was really parsimonious. Even when she had become "the mayor's lady," her husband could not induce her to buy a new gown, and he stooped to deception in order to satisfy his pride. He bought her a silk for 55 shillings a yard, but met her scruples by telling her that it had cost only 40. The evening after she had received it she displayed it with pride to some acquaintances. "Forty shillings a yard!" cried one. "Why, madam, I would give you five and forty for it this moment." "Would you, madam? You shall have it," was the reply, and the guilty Sir Patrick, who dared not remonstrate, had the well-deserved pleasure of seeing the silk carried away by its new owner.—Youth's Companion.

Kittie Fox of Fairhaven, Vt.

"When my daughter Kitty was about three years old, Eczema or Salt Rheum appeared on her face. It itched so badly she would

Scratch till it Bled

We had seven or eight doctors, without the least shadow of benefit. When Kitty had taken half a bottle of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

She was better, and when she had taken 1½ bottles she was perfectly cured and has shown

No Sign of Salt Rheum

For almost four years. Her skin is now as fair and clear as any child's in town." WM. FOX, Williams Slate Mantel Works, Fair Haven, Vt.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

An important point of merit.

Milk Granules

Is absolutely free from starchy matter, which is present in barley flour, and other infant foods, and contains no glucose and no cane sugar.

It is a scientific fact that infants under seven months of age cannot digest starchy foods.

Don't accept a substitute.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

is Unequalled

In Flavor, ... Nutrition, ... and Digestibility.

The Best Tonic is

STAMINAL

because

The moment the tonic does its good work it carries with it a food to answer to the effect of the tonic.

Can any combination be more happy?

In the Matter of the Estate of Giacomo Bossi, late of the City of Victoria, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and persons having any claims against the above estate are hereby required to send in the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the first day of February, A.D. 1894, and notice is hereby also given that after that day the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have notice.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, Solicitors for the Executors, Rosa Bossi and Carlo Bossi.

Dated the 28th day of November, 1893. n29-1m

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Fan-cora streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Government street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.

Office: 90 Johnson St.

Hanna & Taylor

Successors to Lockhart & Co.,

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

PARLORS: 42 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE, 123 Government Street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. o19-tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 29th day of August, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING, Solicitors for the Applicants. s29-tf

Assignment For Benefit of Creditors.

Amos J. Hughitt of Victoria and Genoa, B. C., carrying on business under the name of Hughitt & McIntyre, having made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, all persons having claims against the said assignor or against the firm of Hughitt & McIntyre are hereby required to send in their claims, duly verified, to Matthew Trotter Johnston, and persons indebted to the said assignor are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned.

THOS. BARLE, MATTHEW TROTTER JOHNSTON, Assignees.

Victoria, 9th October, 1893. o10-tf

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890, notice is hereby given that Amos J. Hughitt, carrying on business at Genoa and the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Hughitt and McIntyre, has, by deed dated the 6th day of October, 1893, assigned all his real and personal property to Thomas Earle, of the City of Victoria, merchant, and Matthew Trotter Johnston, of the same place, merchant, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The said deed was executed by the assignor and assignees on the 6th day of October, 1893.

Dated 6th October, 1893.

THOMAS BARLE, M. T. JOHNSTON, Assignees. Oct6-tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting by James Wishart and George G. Meldram for a participation of the temporary transfer of a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, situate on the corner of Douglas and Yates streets in the City of Victoria, from George Stelly to the said James Wishart and George G. Meldram granted to them by the said board at its last sittings.

And further take notice that an application will also be made to the said board for a transfer of the said license from George Stelly to James Wishart and George G. Meldram.

Dated this 9th day of October, A.D. 1893.

GEORGE STELLY, JAMES WISHART, GEORGE G. MELDRAM. o9-1m

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of "An Act respecting certain works constructed in or over Navigable Waters," chapter 92, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, that John Taylor, of Victoria, British Columbia, intends to apply to the Governor-General in Council, for his approval of certain works and improvements to be constructed, made and done by the said John Taylor in and about Rock Bay in the harbor of the said city of Victoria, B.C., and that in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, he has deposited plans of the proposed works and improvements and a description of the proposed site of the same, with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar-General of Titles at the Land Registry-Office in the City of Victoria in the said Province.

THORNTON FELL, Solicitor for the said John Taylor.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1893. n15-1m

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 48 Fort street, Victoria.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION

MORTGAGEES' LAND SALES.

Saturday, December 2nd, 1893, at 11 a. m.

1. Under and by virtue of the powers contained in certain first mortgages, which will be produced at the time of sale, I will offer for sale by public auction at my saleroom, Wharf street, the following pieces or parcels of land situate in Victoria city, and known as Lots 96 and 97, in the Hillside Extension of the Work Estate (as shown on map in Land Registry Office, number 152) with a good 2-storey dwelling, facing the south, and containing six rooms. These lots are situate on the northwest corner of Bay and Third streets, the soil being good garden loam.

2. Also that piece or parcel of land situate in Denman Island, Nanaimo District, said to contain 154 acres, and known as the North-west Quarter of Section Twelve.

3. I will also sell sixteen fully paid up shares in the Matsqui Land Company, Limited.

4. Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in Victoria District, and known as Sub. Lot Three of Lot Eight of Sections 29 and 30 (according to map 417) with all buildings thereon.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to

GEORGE BYRNES,
n24 Auctioneer, Victoria, B. C.

DO YOU WANT

To get a situation
To hire help
To let a room
To let a house
To buy anything
To sell anything

Then Try a "Times Liner,"

ONE CENT

Per word each insertion.

A Cure for Snoring.

We are delighted to observe that science is beginning to interest itself in the remedy for one of the most virulent of human ills, which has never heretofore been considered important enough to justify its attention. It is a fact patent to all observation that the tendency of all professions and vocations is now towards specialising. We will soon no longer know the good old general practitioner in medicine, who was ready to treat anything from chills and fever to paramoecomania, and who performed trephining and tooth-pulling with equal willingness and dexterity. The day of the omniscient schoolmaster is gone. We have no more Philip Sidneys versed in the whole circle of the arts and sciences. Science, on the contrary, is now represented by men like Dr. Holmes' entomologist, who considered the characteristics of a certain species of beetle worthy of the study of a lifetime. This specialization tendency is, of course, fruitful of many advantages. Particularly is this true of the science of medicine, as is proven by the truth that hitherto unnoticed human infirmities are now given cognizance and held as worthy the researches and toils of eminent physicians. The latest and most beneficent evidence of good is found in the fact that the habit of snoring is now being thoughtfully considered to the end of providing a remedy therefor. We hold that the discovery of a cure for snoring would be one of the vastest of any of the services tendered to man by science. It would be as far-reaching as the discovery of Harvey or the theory of Jenner. It would dwarf Brown-Sequard's elixir and make the inventions of Koch and Virchow and Pasteur seem trivial. These ills which these eminent men have treated are great and serious calamities. Consumption and hydrophobia are evils whose results are most distressing. But what are even they to the curse of snoring? They have the virtue of killing their prey. Snoring makes life hideous to its victims and to all who know them, and yet is most absurdly safe. The perfect constitution is no protection against this nocturnal terror. A man may be perfectly free from all corporeal ills, and still snore with a blast like the trumpets of Jericho. The young and the fair and the gifted are not exempt. How horrible is the thought that the maiden on whose cheeks lilies and roses bloom still makes night hideous, and acts like a vibrant phonograph for all the winds of Aeolus!

This evil is infinite in extent. Like the fatal upas, it overshadows the entire earth and casts a gloom upon the nations. With an insidiousness it has undermined all civilization with a ramification of horrors and set its stigma on the broad brow of progress. It has wrecked thousands of homes, it has destroyed the wife's confidence in the husband, and blown love away on its snort.

It has parted friends and estranged lovers. It has wrecked the religion of sojourners in hotels and disturbed public worship myriads of times. Its influence extends, promoting dissension, misery and unhappiness from the cottage of the peasant to the palace of the king. It has its grip on poets and statesmen and artists. It rumbles from the nostrils of the unsheltered tramp and makes luxury a mockery in the mansion of the millionaire.

We will hail the discoverer of a remedy for this curse as the Christopher Columbus of the healing art.—Memphis Commercial.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

Sketches In and About Victoria

AND ELSEWHERE.

FIRST SNOW IN VICTORIA

BY UNCLE JOHN.

Awaking somewhat earlier than usual, I lay wondering at the strange stillness of the outside world. No sound of early milk carts, no footsteps of passers by; all that I could hear was an occasional challenge from some neighboring chanticleer, and even those sounds seemed to be strangely muffled, as it were, as though each feathered sultan of the henroost was trying some new instrument, instead of his usual crowing clarion. Daylight came slowly on, and presently I rose from my bed, and slipping on some of my things, drew up my blinds, when, lo! that famous artist in winter scenery, old Father Winter's factotum, Jack Frost, had been silently at work, and had spread a pure white mantle everywhere. The now leafless trees were newly clothed in snowy color; the darker and more sturdy firs and pines were daintily decorated in silvery lacework, traced out here and there with pencilled shades of peeping leaf points and edges. The lattice work around one garden was picked out, as though by art magic, every square left open, with mathematical exactness. Each moulding and cornice of the opposite houses and verandahs, with every ledge and holding place, was picked out with snow, whilst each roof was covered with virgin whiteness.

Hastily finishing my toilet, I hastened out, and stepped into my first personal acquaintance with Victoria snow. It is true that I had seen some on the nearest hills by which the Queen City is sentinelled on the northern and western sides. But I had not trodden in it, for the city proper, with its outlying suburbs, had hitherto been unvisited, except by passing sprinklings now and again. Tramp, tramp, I went along, picking my way carefully in the roadway, lest some fault in the sidewalk planking might cause me to stumble. As I progressed citywards, some signs of awakening life became visible; milk carts and butcher carts came noiselessly, ghost-like along the road. Smoke issued here and there from the chimneys, and presently, as the heat warmed the roof, patches of snow slid off with a quiet thud. Pedestrians were but few. Here and there one paddled along, with hands in pockets, head bent down, oblivious of the wintry chain; employes, probably, compelled to work despite the fact of this being Thanksgiving Day. My progress was but slow, as the snow was deep. However, I at last turned into a side road, and presently came in sight of the sea, on the city side of Beacon Hill park. Here, breaking the snow from a boulder, I seated myself. The fresh sea air was most exhilarating, and as I drew deep breaths I could not but admire the situation of Victoria. On one side open to the sea, with all its changeful effects, and on the other surrounded by natural beauties unsurpassed for variety of scenery. The straits were just ruffled by the wind, the waters gently heaving and laving the shore, except where the outstretching rocks caused them to break into white-crested surf. A short distance from the shore the wreck of the San Pedro raised its snow-covered prow into the air, like some sea monster trying to climb from the depths. A tiny steamer came puffing out of the harbor and directed its course to the wreck, where I now discovered some moving figures. But I was now becoming chilled, so rising from the rock I gazed across the sea to where the mountain chain, now emerged from a misty curtain, admiring the distant beauties of the American shore.

Whilst thus occupied a voice almost at my elbow said:

"Those Americans talk of raising that ship, don't they?"

I turned hastily and saw a young man, whose approach on the snow I had not noticed. He bestrode a bicycle, from which he dismounted as he spoke, and stood holding the wheel in his hand. He was about twenty-two or three I suppose, and dressed in the style generally affected by bicyclists, a brown tweed coat and knickerbockers, with a Scotch cap and leggings. I professed my ignorance of all connected with the San Pedro, merely expressing my opinion that whoever they were they deserved to succeed in their efforts. Then filling and lighting my pipe, I turned to retrace my way home, the young man walking his machine beside me until we reached the road.

"Is it not rather risky to ride in this sort of weather?" I remarked, as he was about to start.

"Pooh! Not in the least," he exclaimed. "Good morning!" And off he started ahead of me.

I was absorbed in my pipe for a minute, lighting it afresh, when on looking up I could not see the bicyclist. Presently I came to a spot where the snow had been disturbed by something, and upon looking closer, I saw a foot and leg being jerked violently amidst the snow. I drew nearer, and called out, "Hi! is any one there?"

Now this was foolish of me, as I saw somebody must be attached to the leg. However, I now heard something, and seizing the foot and the leg with both hands, and with some effort I drew forth the owner, who was black in the face with suffocation. I at first supposed, and seizing a handful of snow I applied it vigorously to his mouth and nostrils, whilst he choked and spluttered dreadfully.

"Ah! Oh! Oh, dear! Water! I'm choking; I'm poisoned!"

I now perceived that it was some very black, and I suppose nasty, mud that he had fallen into.

"There's no water here," I said. "Try a mouthful of snow, and I should recommend you to go down to the shore and wash yourself, as you are hardly decent."

Looking at his hands and feeling the truth of my remark, he crossed the road and descended to the beach. Meanwhile I proceeded to extricate his machine, which with the aid of my hook-handled umbrella, I succeeded with some difficulty in doing, and took it to a safer part of the road. By this time the young man had reached the water, and was in the act of stooping on some rocks that cropped up just there. Finding it rather difficult to dip his hands in, he knelt down; that was evidently better. Indeed, he seemed to like it so much that he determined to have a complete bath, for to my astonishment he dived head first into the sea. Presently he crawled shorewards and then stood up, capless and streaming with water, and waded up the beach. I thought he didn't seem satisfied, even now, and as he approached he was stamping his feet and shaking himself most energetically.

"You're certainly clean now," I said, "but you look rather wet."

He glared at me and said words I was shocked to hear from one so young.

"Well," I added, "here's your machine all right. I'm sorry I have not a newspaper in my pocket or I'd make you a cap. However, I recommend you to get home and change your clothes as soon as possible."

He did not even thank me, but went along wheeling his machine and stamping through the snow, keeping, however, I was pleased to see, the middle of the road. Coming to a turning I lost sight of him, and went my homeward way. I felt for the poor young fellow, but reflected that he had had a lesson, which wounld tend to check any tendency he might have to think too much of himself. He looked like a clerk; it is to be hoped that his fellow clerks will not learn of his accident, as they might laugh at him. However, that is his lookout; perhaps he will not mention it to any one.

Ere I reached my domicile a change of weather came on. A gentle rain soon altered the aspect of things; all crispness had left the snow, and very soon the roads and plankways were soft and slushy, and it was no longer pleasant to walk. So that after all this was but a passing visit on Master Jack's part. Well, we shall have some touches of his humor before long. Meanwhile let us hope that old Father Winter will not be too hard upon us, but vindicate his character for mild treatment in and about the Queen City. UNCLE JOHN.

Very Delicate When Born!

Did Not Expect the Infant Would Live

THE SECRET OF STRENGTH FOUND!

The Child Now Healthy and Strong!

The good news comes in every day about little lives being saved. Loving and grateful mothers gladly express their joy when their dear ones are made strong and vigorous. A mother writing from Halifax, N. S., about Lactated Food says: "My baby was born four months ago and was such a delicate and weak child that we did not expect it to live many weeks. A friend who had used the wonderful Lactated Food advised me to give it a trial. I agreed to use it, but had very little faith in any food or medicine saving my baby. After a few days your food commenced to do a great work. Baby seemed to brighten up and get stronger. I continued the food, and after six weeks my baby was fat and quite healthy looking. We all think Lactated Food has saved baby; every one is surprised at the change, and already two mothers have quit other foods and have commenced with your Lactated Food. I always recommend it to my friends."

Facts About Licorice.

From its many applications in pharmaceutical processes and the fact that it is a product of a far away country which is known to us as the land which has furnished us the earliest traditions regarding the human race, licorice possesses an interest for the pharmacist which is not shared by many drugs of equal prominence.

Licorice has been known and used for many centuries in Oriental lands, especially in Syria, where it is principally sold in a weak decoction as a refreshing drink, the extract being made by a special process to avoid extracting any of the bitter taste, and is sold by street venders, nicely cooled, and is really a delicious and healthy drink when properly prepared. In the vicinity of Damascus the root has been gathered from special localities where, probably owing to the quality of the soil, it is sweeter than from other parts, then dried and crushed under heavy stones drawn around on it by mules, in the same manner that olives are crushed for the extraction of the oil. In this form it is exported in sacks, very largely to Egypt, Arabia and many parts of Africa, where it is used almost entirely for making licorice water, which is considered very healthy for drinking in hot climates.

When the root is freshly dug up in its green state it resemblance in texture a parsnip and cuts easily in much the same way, is of a pale, slightly green color internally, externally the color varying according to the soil in which it grows. It has a rather unpleasant sweetish taste, somewhat similar to that of a raw sweet potato, and when dry loses about one-half its weight. The bark, in decorticating, has to be cut off, as there is nothing that can be peeled off as in most roots. The proper time for digging the root is during the winter months after the plant has dried up, as it then has more strength than when the plant is in vigorous growth. In Syria and Asia Minor the fields where most of the plant is found are at a distance from the villages, and a contractor or purchaser often finds it necessary to erect huts for the gatherers to sleep in and also to provide provisions to sell them while they are at work. They also establish certain centres or places where scales are placed with an agent to weigh and credit the root as it is brought in. A certain price is paid to the owner of the land or government, as the case may be, for the privilege of digging according to the quantity of root found. —Pharmaceutical Era.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and a delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by Langley & Co.

Milking Made Easy.

Sydney, N. S. W., Telegraph: A representative gathering of dairymen and others assembled at the Fresh Food and Ice company's works yesterday afternoon to witness a trial of Harnett's improved milking machine. Mr. Harnett, the inventor of the machine, was present to superintend the operations and explain the working of the machine. The principle upon which the milking is performed is on the vacuum and pulsating system, consisting of a vacuum formed in the milk-receiving cans by a pump or a steam jet. The milk-receiving cans are fitted with tubes and teat cups, which have a pulsating action. The teats are drawn into the cups by the suction, and so long as the vacuum is maintained in the tubes the cups will remain on the teats till the cow ceases giving milk. The cans are fitted with an apparatus for automatically destroying the vacuum in the teat tubes when the cow is sufficiently milked. The apparatus is simple in its action and can be applied to existing vacuum machines. The general system of the patent is the same as the other machines already in use, but it claims several advantages over other patents. In the first place, it can be used by either hand, horse or steam power and milks from one to forty cows, according to the power employed; it milks the cow quite clean, whilst with other machines not more than 70 per cent. of the milk is drawn away, the remainder having to be stripped by hand. The pulsating action of the tubes is like the action of the hand or the sucking of a calf, and does not injure the teat or draw the udder severely, and then by the ingenious process for causing the cups fitted to the teats to fall off, all unnecessary and deleterious suction is done away with. Then, too, it is thoroughly reliable and needs no skilled attention, whilst it reduces the cost of milking to a minimum, and ensures great cleanliness. Only 15 seconds are required to fit on the cups and get the machine to work. Three cows from the dairy of Mr. McKenzie were operated upon yesterday, and though new to the process they quickly settled down to the new order of affairs. At first they were a bit restive, which interfered somewhat with the proper working of the machine, but afterwards they took as kindly to it as if they had been bred and born to the business. The trial proved the invention to be a practical success, the experts present expressing themselves well pleased with the result.

The Pomaks of Rhodope.

Who on earth, or what on earth, are the Pomaks? is the question which will suggest itself to most of those who glance at the heading of this article. The Pomaks are Bulgarophone Mohammedan Bulgarians; that is to say, they are Bulgarians who have adopted the creed of Islam but retained their own language. With their native speech they have preserved certain usages and customs of their own race, thus affording to the ethnologist an admirable field for speculation as to the extent to which a change of religion, unaccompanied by other influences, can modify the ingrained characteristics of a nation.

There are Pomaks in many parts of Bulgaria, but the Pomak territory, par excellence, lies in the wildest, remotest region of the Balkan peninsula, in the heart of Rhodope, a terra incognita to the European traveller, and known only by report to the neighboring races; in ancient days the haunt of the frenzied Bacchantes:

Of that wild route that tore the Thracian bard
In Rhodope when woods and rocks had ears
To enrapture, till the savage clamor drowned
Both harp and voice—

and in later times the inaccessible retreat of fierce, fantical mountaineers, who scorned for centuries the rule of Turk and Christian alike, and bravely resisted every effort to bring them into subjection. It was only quite recently that a Bulgarian force succeeded in occupying the remoter portion of the Pomak territory, assigned seven years ago by the convention of Top-Khane to Eastern Roumelia.—The Fortnightly Review.

The Best Medicine.

J. O. WILSON, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas, thus speaks of Ayer's Pills:

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever tried; and, in my judgment, no better general remedy could be devised. I have used them in my family and recommended them to my friends and employes for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge, many cases of the following complaints have been completely and

Permanently Cured

by the use of Ayer's Pills alone: Third day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, flux, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard colds. I know that a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, continued for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found an absolute cure for the disorders I have named above."

"I have been selling medicine for eight years, and I can safely say that Ayer's Pills give better satisfaction than any other Pill I ever sold."—J. J. Perry, Spottsylvania C. H., Va.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

IF YOU USE SUNLIGHT YOU'RE RIGHT.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SOAP

A downright good Soap, so good that you can use it for all purposes without risk to skin or fabric, no matter how tender or delicate

SUNLIGHT Soap IS AT YOUR SERVICE AT YOUR GROCERS

This Soap has been in use in Windsor Castle for over three years, and the manufacturers have been appointed by special Royal Warrant SOAP MAKERS TO THE QUEEN

"SUNLIGHT" has received 11 Gold Medals for purity and excellence

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA:
BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING,
VICTORIA B.C.

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures BEFORE LOST MANHOOD AFTER

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Premature ness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Munson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership existing since 1889 between Di Chu, Yee Pook, Dap Um and Ham Foo, under the firm name of Yick Lung & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Di Chu retiring. The firm will not be responsible for any bills contracted by Di Chu after this date. Bills of all goods heretofore purchased by Di Chu must be presented before December 1st, 1893.

YEE POOK,
DAP UM,
HAM FOO,
(Yick Lung & Co., 34 Fisgard St.)
Victoria, November 16, 1893. n16-1m

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as wood and coal dealers, general teaming, etc., under the name and style of Perry & Graham, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Allan Graham retiring from the business which will be continued by Joseph Perry, who will collect all accounts due the partnership and discharge all the liabilities of the same.

Dated at Victoria, the 29th day of November, A.D. 1893.

JOSEPH PERRY.
n29-2w ALLAN GRAHAM.

If Others Failed

To put your watch in thorough and good running order, I will guarantee to do so, or charge you nothing.

C. TH. LUNDQUIST

Expert Watchmaker, 37 Fort St.,

Split-second, repeaters and chronographs my specialty. Terms as low as the lowest. Estimates cheerfully given. n14-tf

Notice---Municipal Act, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, for a renewal of my license to sell wines, beer and spirituous liquors by retail in the premises known as "The Wilson" Hotel, situate on Lot 421 Yates street, in the City of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, 8th November, 1893.
WILLIAM KELDAY TULLOCH.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby announce that J. WRIGGLESWORTH has been appointed sole agent for the sale of our lime.

ATKINS BROS.
J. RAYMOND.
BODDY & JONES.
SAANICH LIME CO.

n25-1m

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

Canada Settlers' Loan and Trust Company, Limited (Foreign).

Registered the 13th Day of November, 1893.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

This is to certify that I have this day registered the "Canada Settlers' Loan and Trust Company, Limited," (Foreign) under the Companies' Act, Part IV, Registration of Foreign companies and the Companies' Act Amendment Act, 1889."

The objects for which the company is established are:—

A. To carry on the business of a Loan and Trust Company in all its branches.

B. To lend money for any term to any person, partnership, corporation or association.

C. To purchase, take, or lease, or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire, any real or personal property rights or privileges which the company may think suitable or convenient for any purposes of its business, and to erect and construct buildings and works of all kinds.

D. To acquire and carry on all or any part of the business or property and to undertake any liabilities of any person, firm, association, or company, possessed of property suitable for any of the purposes of this company, or carry on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or which can be conveniently carried on in connection with the same, or may seem to the company, calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and as the consideration for the same to pay cash or to issue any shares, stocks, or obligations of this company.

E. To purchase, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire, and to hold the shares, stocks or obligations of any company in the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, and upon a distribution of assets or division of profits, to distribute any such shares, stocks or obligations amongst the members of this company in specie.

F. To borrow, or raise money for any purposes of the company and for the purpose of securing the same and interest or for any other purpose, to mortgage or charge the undertaking or all or any part of the property of the company present or after acquired or its uncalled capital, and to create, issue, make, draw, accept and negotiate perpetual or redeemable debentures of debenture stock, bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other obligations or negotiable instruments.

G. To sell, let, develop, dispose of, or otherwise deal with the undertaking, or all or any part of the property of the company, whether acquired in the course of its business as mortgagees or otherwise upon any terms, with power to accept as the consideration, any shares, stocks, or obligations of any other company.

H. To pay out of the funds of the company all expenses of or incident to the formation, registration, and advertising of the company, and the issue of its capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for or placing shares, and to apply at the cost of the company to parliament for any extension of the company's powers.

I. To carry out all or any of the foregoing objects as principals or agents, or in partnership, or conjunction with any other person, firm, association, or company, and in any part of the world.

J. To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The amount of the capital stock of the said company is five hundred thousand pounds sterling divided into fifty thousand shares of ten pounds each.

The place of business of the said company is located at the city of Victoria, Province of British Columbia.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office, the 13th day of November, 1893, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

(Signed) C. J. LEGGATT,
N18 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE.

Thunder Hill Mining Co'y, Limited.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 44 Government Street, Victoria, B.C., on Tuesday, the 5th December, 1893, at 3 p.m.

Objects—Reorganization, and disposition of the Company's property, and generally, the Company's affairs.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. ARPLAND,
Nov2-1m Secretary.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a renewal of the license held by me to sell wine and beer, in the Balmoral Restaurant on Douglas street, situated between View and Fort streets.

F. W. GARLAND.
Victoria, B.C., Nov. 14. n14-td

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next sitting, for the transfer to William Joseph Philipps of the license now held by us for the sale of liquors by retail upon the premises known as the American Hotel, situate upon Yates Street in the said city of Victoria.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1893.
ROBERT DUDGEON,
HARRY BRICE.
Nov8-1m

Notice---Municipal Act, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, for a renewal of my license to sell wines, beer and spirituous liquors by retail in the premises known as Duck's Building, situate on Lots numbers 159 A and 160 A, Block 2, Broad Street, in the City of Victoria, B. C.

Dated at Victoria 10th November, 1893.
n10 M. O. BROWN.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a renewal of the license held by me to sell wine, beer and spirituous liquors in the Hotel Victoria, corner of Government and Johnson streets, Victoria, B.C.

P. T. PATTON.
Victoria, Nov. 10, 1893. td

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at the next sitting, to be held on Wednesday, the 13th day of December, 1893, for a renewal of the license granted to me for the sale of wine, spirits, beer and other fermented and intoxicating liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Janion Hotel, situate upon the west side of Store street in the city of Victoria.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1893.
n10-13d JOHN TURNER.

SNOWFLAKE

FLOUR

FOR FAMILY USE,

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
THE WEEKLY TIMES
THE WEEKLY TIMES
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

VETERINARY.

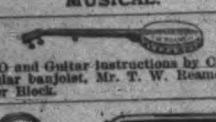
S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Assoc., Sec. (late with Dr. John Meade, V. S., Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 186; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. 1y5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.



BANJO and Guitar lessons by Chicago's popular banjoist, Mr. T. W. Reamer, Five Sister Block. n4

FRANK BOURNE (25 years experience).
The leading Piano Tuner and Repairer. Send post card or call at 134 Fort St. (Six years resident.) Terms moderate. oc7

E. G. WICKENS, Professor of Music, from the Royal Academy and Guild Hall Schools of Music, London, Eng., is prepared to receive Pupils for Violin, Viola, Cello, Piano and Cornet, &c.; also Harmony and Counterpoint. Terms moderate. Address, 71 View St., near Catholic Ch. Sept22-3m.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jameson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P.O Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 28, N.E. corner of Five Sisters Block, Fort street. o10-tf

PIANO TUNING—Room 28, N.E. corner of Five Sisters Block, Fort street. o10-tf

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

J. DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja18 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
1y28 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 128, G.R.C. Regular convocation held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E.
1-y9

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 2,
Regular convocation every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, K. of R. & S.
o29

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET,
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
934 Douglas Street.

S. A. STODDART
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Clean Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.
114 Yates Street.

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc.17

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
MONDAY, Dec. 4.
Sara Lord Bailey
ELOCUTIONIST.
Dramatic & Miscellaneous Recitals.
Under the Direction of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau of Boston; assisted by
AN ORCHESTRA OF TWELVE PIECES.
Seats $1.00, 75c. and 50c. Now on sale at Jameson's.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

ANNUAL SALE OF WORK.
The St. James' Sewing Society will hold their Annual Sale of Work in
ST. JAMES' HALL,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 2 p. m.
ADMISSION 10c.
HIGH TEA from 6 to 8. 25c.
ENTERTAINMENT in the evening. "Mrs. Jarley's Wax Work." Admission 25c. n22-10

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN)
Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Hao street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay road, or Mrs. Plummerfelt, Gorge Road.

Clothed
And in His Right Mind
No man can be said to be thoroughly in possession of his senses who does not provide protection against atmospheric changes in the form of an overcoat. We can fit you in a "beauty" from $25.00 up. Our Suitings and Pantings equally good value. Suits from $18.00. Pants from $5.00.
J. W. CREIGHTON,
Successor to J. C. Least & Co'y,
No. 86 Government Street.

FOR SALE
6 Lots--2 Corners
ONE ACRE
The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.
THREE LOTS
Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.
J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

NOTICE
The 70th drawing for an appropriation in the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad Street, on Wednesday, the 6th December, at 8 p.m.
See that your shares are in good standing.
By order
B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Ask for
'GRANBY'
Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Notice of Assignment.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," notice is hereby given that John Johnston, carrying on business under the name and style of J. Johnston & Co., booksellers and stationers, at 77 Government Street, in the City of Victoria, has by deed dated the 1st day of December, 1893, granted and assigned all his real and personal property (except as therein mentioned) unto Walter Blake Smallfield of the said city, accountant, and George W. Haynes of the said city, real estate broker, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The said deed was executed by the assignor and the assignees on the 1st day of December, 1893.
Dated this 1st day of December, 1893.
WALTER BLAKE SMALLFIELD,
GEORGE W. HAYNES,
Dec1 Assignees.

FOR SALE.
The lease and furniture of about 50 finely furnished rooms in connection with a first class hotel, centrally located and clearing $250 per month above expenses. Every room occupied.
For further particulars apply to
WINNETT & COOPER,
n16-1m 18 Trounce Avenue.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A girl to mind a child 4 years old from 1 p.m. till 6 p.m. each day. Wages $5 a month. Enquire at 29 Government street. n30-1w

WANTED—Good, Live, Active Representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and families use this compound. Address with stamp THE KOALINE FUEL CO., Windsor, Ont. n22-3m

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 35cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 5cts. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. wed-26t-o11

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS Japanese cook wants a situation on sealing vessel; has experience at sea. Call or address F.B.M., 55 Chatham street. d1-3t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good wagon. Address F. F., Times office. n29-3t

FOR SALE—First class cash business, good central location, increasing trade, and clearing from $300 to $400 profit per month. Has to be sold on account of sickness. To affect a sale price reduced to $1,400. For further particulars apply to A. W. More & Co., Agents, 70 Douglas street. n25-6

FOR SALE—At hard times prices, three pair of thoroughbred Scotch collies, prize winners, best blood in the country; also several puppies; will sell at a bargain. Write for particulars to James C. Campbell, P. O. Box 1506, Seattle. n25-2w

FOR SALE—A few thoroughbred Berkshire pigs for breeding purposes. Write for prices. J. D. Bryant, Young P. O., B. C. n10-2m-d&w

TO LET.

TO LET—Three or four furnished housekeeping rooms with entire use of kitchen, and extra large bedroom suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen; also several smaller bedrooms. Apply 13 Trounce avenue, over Telegraph office. n30-tf

TO LET—First class well furnished rooms for house keeping. 63 Superior St. n27-tf

TO LET—A fine ranch or farm, cottage and outbuildings close to city. Rent can be worked out by improvements made on the property. A fine place for cattle. Apply 4 Adelphi Block, next to Post office. n27-1w

ONLY TWO LEFT of those cosy cottages; 1 four rooms, $5; 1 five rooms, bath, grates, etc., $10, including water. Apply to Mrs. P. Wilson, grocer, 185 Douglas street. N2-1m

TO LET—Sitting room, dining room, one or two bedrooms and kitchen. All well furnished, references required. Address XX, Times office. n27tf

TO LET—From 21st October instant, the "Albion House," 61 Government Street. For terms and particulars apply to 92 Langley Street, Victoria. Oct2-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—To purchase a house and lot or lots; location must be very good and healthy and not too far from centre of city. $500 will be paid down IF GREAT BARGAIN and terms made to suit buyer; also house for low rent, location, etc., same as above. Address N. W., this office. d1-1w

AT HIS POST early and late in Jewell Block, 74 Douglas street, T. W. Pierre, Pioneer Dye Works; clothes made to order, cleaned and repaired, cast off clothing taken in exchange for work. n27-1w

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING in the latest styles and perfect fit guaranteed. Miss Scott, 56 Pandora street. n22-1m

WANTED—To borrow $1000, 8 per cent on good real estate security. Address Borrower, Times office. n27-7t

The Daily Times.

THAT LABOR CONFERENCE.

The Colonist comes to the conclusion that "the Times has given up the defence of the labor delegates as a bad job." In view of the fact that the Times never undertook to "defend" the delegates this seems a rather strange statement. We have said, and still say, that the government's methods in relation to the conference were unfair to the delegates, and that the government's conduct indicated the existence of a motive other than benefit to the cause of labor. It is also true, as we have said, that the government might reasonably have expected the representatives of organized labor to present demands which it could not concede. The Colonist wants to know when labor organizations gave any indications of this; but it surely cannot have forgotten the action of the trades and labor council in this city some time ago, with which it at the time found fault. That action, if we are not mistaken, was endorsed by other councils in the province. They stated most distinctly their opinions that the labor bureau officials should be taken from the labor ranks, and declared that they would give no help in the collection of statistics while the officials were not so chosen. The government must have been aware that this was the position taken by "organized labor," a position which its representatives might naturally have been expected to take at the conference. The delegates asked for organized labor the privilege of selecting the officials of the bureau. The government could not well have granted the privilege, but the request was nevertheless quite natural from organized labor's point of view, and it must be remembered that the government was in search of organized labor's opinion. It would have been odd indeed if the delegates had presented any other views than their own and those of the people whom they represented. We do not see that their conduct in the least degree earned for them the insults to which they have been treated by the government and its organs.

If the demands of the delegates in regard to the labor bureau were inadmissible, what is to be said of the government's counter-proposition, namely, that labor's representative in the bureau should collect the statistics outside the cities, while Mr. Gray should do the work in the cities? Could anything more asinine than that proposal be imagined? No wonder the Colonist takes care to make no mention of it. That affront, however, was quite in keeping with the government's tactics throughout, and the fact that such a proposition was advanced at least partly explains why the government was so anxious to have the conference held in private.

The Colonist favors us with a number of ponderous platitudes by way of answer to our question why the government undertook to signal out organized labor for a conference. They may be very interesting, but we respectfully submit that they do not quite touch the question. The government itself declares that others have an interest in the working of those labor laws, and yet they were not invited to a conference. If the desire for enlightenment had been the only or ruling motive the procedure would have been different. That we are not alone in taking this view is shown by the following extract from the News-Advertiser's editorial columns:

It is evident from this extraordinary course pursued by the government that its real object was to bring discredit on the actions of the delegates and so weaken the unions in the estimation of the masses of the people, with a view to possible divisions at the next general election. The premier unwarily showed that he had some such idea when, at the interview with the sub-committee of the delegates on Tuesday last, he denounced the idea of the labor unions being considered as entitled to speak for all parties concerned. At this second interview he was filled with zeal for "unorganized labor, employers and society at large." But, before he will get any sensible people to believe in the sincerity of his demand on behalf of the classes outside of organized labor, he must explain to their satisfaction how it was that in the weeks and months during which the negotiations with the unions have been going on, he, or the officials of the department, never took the trouble to invite representatives of "unorganized labor, employers and society at large" to also meet the government in conference and give their views on the important subjects which come under the purview of the labor bureau? There is no answer possible which can justify the government's action or cause anybody to believe that the ostensible object of the conference with the labor unions was the real one which the government had in view when it proposed it. The whole scheme was a trap laid by the government to entangle the unions, create a feeling of suspicion of them among the workingmen who do not belong to them and also among employers and others by the secrecy and mystery which was to be thrown around the conference at Victoria. But the scheme did not wholly work, and, therefore, between Saturday and Tuesday, the premier, with a skill and resource which would do credit to a practitioner in a police court, devised a new plan which practically puts the case of the unions before the public without the arguments in its defense, the circumstances under which it was made, or the proposals thrown out by the government which called forth the resolutions of the delegates, being submitted to that court which either in the press or by the legislature must ultimately give a decision which will have to be respected alike by government and unions. The complete change of front made by Mr. Davie in the course of three days shows that, as we have said, the real design of the government in the conference was not as successful as was anticipated.

The government and its organs seem to entertain the idea that they may succeed in sowing trouble between the delegates and unions, as well as between the unions and unorganized labor. It is difficult to see where they can find any prospect of success in this direction. The Nanaimo Free Press, a paper strongly in sympathy with organized labor, says:

No grave objection can be raised to the point or import of the resolutions; when judged from the standpoint of organized labor, and it must be borne in mind that the invitation of the government was confined to organized labor to send representatives. It was not in the broad sense of the term a general conference on the question of labor, in which employed and employer would meet the government on a common level, but a conference solely between organized labor and the government. Therefore it is only just and proper that the resolutions should be judged from this standpoint alone. The delegates had no knowledge that this was a final or only conference—in fact, the presumption would be plainly and distinctly to the contrary. The government in their judicial capacity would naturally have been expected to ascertain the views of all parties directly interested, and not confine their examination to only one party in the case. Under these circumstances it was to be expected that the delegates of organized labor would confine themselves solely to presenting the question from their own standpoint, leaving unorganized labor, the employer and the general public to each present their own particular phase of the great labor problem. Judging the resolutions from this standard there is nothing to be regretted except, perhaps, that they were not couched in language more in accordance with the official custom. But this is the misfortune, not the fault of the framers.

Major Mulvey of Winnipeg is brought forward by the Colonist as a witness to show that the Winnipeg election was not decided on the tariff reform issue. Who would think of taking his word before that of Hugh John Macdonald? The latter distinctly acknowledged that tariff reform was the deciding question, and he will be generally accepted as a most competent judge. Besides, Major Mulvey discredits himself as a witness when he makes the wild assertion that "at least 1,000 Conservative voters" cast their votes for Mr. Martin on account of the school question. Mr. Martin's total vote was 2,208; therefore Mr. Mulvey would make out that only 1,208 regular Liberals voted for the Liberal candidate, or some 400 less than the Liberals polled in 1891. The man who believes that believes nonsense. But if the Colonist's Ottawa friends take the same view as the Colonist, surely they are welcome to it. The Liberals, from a party point of view, can want nothing better than a refusal by the government to see the true significance of the Winnipeg election.

"TWAS CUT AND DRIED."

Ald. Baker and Bragg Criticize the Mayor in Council

ON THE PURCHASE OF SERE PROPERTY

And Charge Him and the Finance Committee With Collusion—A Long Debate Ensues—The Property Purchase Appropriation Is Not Granted.

All the members of the council with the exception of Ald. Harris attended the special meeting held on Friday afternoon. The meeting was called for 4 o'clock, but the town hall clock had struck half-past 4 before the meeting came together.

The use of the city hall to hold a non-union labor meeting on Tuesday evening was granted on the application of W. P. Winsby.

Mayor Beaven reported that John B. Sere had agreed to accept $10,000 for his property near the isolation hospital. Mr. Sere asked a lease of the property for one year. That was the only stipulation. Report adopted.

When the report of the finance committee was read there was an appropriation for the $10,000 necessary to purchase the Sere property, and this item met with the disapproval of several of the councillors.

Ald. Belyea—I do not care for the idea I would like to know the exact rights of Mr. Sere.

Ald. Bragg—Now that the report of the committee is in I see that this is a cut-and-dried affair. I think the mayor knows something about the matter. The board has made a mistake in assessing the school rate at six mills. Four mills would have done. What is the good of buying the Sere land? It is not needed. Why not keep the money in the bank? The value of land will not go up.

Mayor Beaven—There is nothing cut-and-dried. I was authorized by the council.

Ald. Bragg—Not by the council.

Mayor Beaven—Keep order, Ald. Bragg.

Ald. Bragg—You were not authorized by the council, but by the board of health. Why was not a notice put on the bulletin board?

Mayor Beaven—I was authorized by the council, sir.

Ald. Bragg—It is a funny thing that the finance committee have signed a report for such a sum of money without the other members of the council knowing anything about it.

Ald. McKillican—The purchase is a right one. I am acting in the interest of the citizens of Victoria in favoring the purchase.

Ald. Baker—The citizens will not like to purchase the property. There is no necessity for purchasing the land. Mr. Sere asked for the use of the ground for one year. The council agreed to that and that was a proof that the council did not want it for a year.

Mayor Beaven—A portion of the ground.

Ald. Baker—The money would be better in the bank. A notice of motion should have been posted on the bulletin board. This was a hole-and-corner meeting. Is the council afraid of its action? The public do not know the first thing about it. I do not approve of the mayor's action or the action of the council.

Mayor Beaven—If you say that the report of the finance committee should be posted on the board you make a mistake.

Ald. Baker—I say that the notice authorising you to make the purchase should have been posted on the board.

Mayor Beaven—That has not been done either.

Ald. Bragg—I move the matter lie over a week. I wish to introduce an amendment.

Ald. Henderson—I am quite taken aback to see the report of the finance committee. There seems to be too much hurry. I second Ald. Bragg's amendment. There are conditions in this offer which the council might not accept. The money should not be appropriated till there is a purchase. The council should not go to work and spend the money simply to blind the public. Too much money had been collected on the special rate. The health fund revenue is in excess and the council seems to be in a great hurry to spend it. The Rithet property, it was understood, was ample for the hospital station and perhaps for an old men's home. I had no intimation of this meeting. I never received any notice.

Mayor Beaven—The notices were sent out.

Ald. Belyea—This matter did not originate in the council; it was in the board of health, and I believe the board of health authorized the mayor to make the purchase. The sum of $10,000 is too much for the property. The owner of this property, Mr. Sere, had built a house adjacent to the line within the prohibited distance of the Rithet property first purchased. Then he threatens the corporation with a law suit and the city buy him out. If we buy this piece the man on the next side may also build a house, and the house building would go on till you reach Mt. Tolmie. Action should have been taken by Ald. Baker and Bragg at the meeting of the board of health.

Mayor Beaven—Those who voted in the negative were Ald. Baker and Bragg. Ald. Belyea was not there.

Ald. Henderson—I want my name struck out. I was not in the committee room when the vote was taken.

Ald. McKillican—You gave your consent.

Ald. Henderson—I did not.

Mayor Beaven—My recollection is that you gave your consent.

Ald. Belyea—The mayor is obliged to do anything the majority of the council instruct him to do, whether sitting as a board of health or council. If the contract has not been made the council may draw out of it. I will not vote unless I have a more thorough knowledge of the affair.

Ald. Styles felt himself justified in voting for the purchase for $10,000. The board of health authorized the offer of that sum. I do not think that the mayor has purchased the property.

Mayor Beaven—I did not buy the land.

Ald. Styles—I opposed the excessive taxation right along. It was no use kicking now. The people had been assessed and the money had been secured. Incoming aldermen would do well to take a hint in this affair.

Ald. Baker—Is there anything in writing binding the city?

Mayor Beaven—Not as far as I am concerned.

Ald. Baker—Is there anything else?

Mayor Beaven—I have put nothing in writing. I suppose a man's word is worth something.

Ald. Robertson—I favored the $10,000 purchase, but Mr. Sere refused and wanted to make provisions. That settled the matter. This is another proposition. He did not accept the $10,000 proposition and I shake my hands clear of anything else.

Ald. Munn—I think the matter should lie over till there is a full board. An attempt had been made to hold the finance committee responsible. That is very silly. It is necessary to have the signatures of the members, else the report does not hold any status in the council. The council required six acres, and if 11 acres could be obtained at a little increase in price I thought it was a good idea. I think an old man's home could be erected there. Any legal difficulty in connection with the erection of the old men's home on this property could be settled by future councils.

Ald. Bragg—Ald. Munn's idea of the action of the finance committee is erroneous. That manner of doing things is introducing the thin edge of the wedge.

The consideration of the subject was laid over till Monday.

The Oak Bay Improvement by-law was put through final stages and the council adjourned at 5:35 p. m.

TO THE COLONIST AND COUNCIL CRITICS.

To the Editor: The Colonist comes to the defence of the anonymous critics and criticism of the council. In reply I will only remark that if an alderman was to take notice of all the criticisms, grumbling and growling that is hurled at the city council he would have little time to attend to his duties as alderman. The Colonist may try to defend the anonymous scribblers, but a critic that has not the manly courage to sign his name to his criticism, or come out and openly discuss questions on their merits is, to put it mildly, but a snake in the grass. The Colonist challenges me to show where those critics are in the wrong. To attempt to expose all the untruthful statements of the council's critics would be unprofitable, either in the interests of the city or myself. But if the Colonist wants an example, I will give it one of the many untruthful statements. A few days ago, over the signature of "Junius," the city council (a former council he must have meant) was accused of having put in the Johnson street sewer without the opinion, plans, etc., of an expert, and that the ratepayers were not to blame, but the council, for the money thereby wasted. Now for the truth of this matter. The council of that time had the plans, specifications and all requirements from Messrs. Pickering & Crompton for a complete system of sewerage for the city, and they were authorized by by-laws, ratified by the ratepayers, to build the Johnson street sewer on the Pickering-Crompton system, and after it was built the council submitted another by-law to the ratepayers to raise the necessary fund to further carry on the Pickering-Crompton system, but the ratepayers, paying more attention to the howlers and scribblers than to their own interests, voted the by-law down, and the money expended on the Johnson street sewer perhaps may stay there until the Pickering-Crompton system is carried out. But enough; I could go on and expose untruth after untruth of the so-called critics if it would do any good, but as their babbling does me no harm it may ease them to let off their noxious gases. ED. BRAGG.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION.

To the Editor: In those days when so much is said and written about civic taxation, is it not strange that the methods of the provincial government in the matter of raising revenue are never questioned? Is it not a notorious fact that the income tax is unjustly, illegally and without reasonable pretext levied against many persons in this city who are exempted by the statute, levied against persons who derive their income from taxable property, who thus pay a double tax, and against persons who at the present time do not derive a sufficient income from their double taxed property to enable the government to tax them legally? Look at these facts—the provincial government in the past three years has piled such burdens upon the city that the tax on lands and buildings has enormously increased; any increase of taxes that is made is always on lands and buildings. The consequence is that much improved property in the city does not pay three per cent. on the investment, yet out of an income derived in that way the government actually levies and collects an income tax. Talk about improving the city! Who is fool enough to erect a building here for renting purposes? OLD TIMER.

SOCIETIES.

The annual ball of the K. of P. is to take place on Friday, Dec. 28th. Bros. T. Watson, F. M. Cryderman and J. A. Tepoorten are members of the committee from Sunset lodge. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: C. C., G. Watson, V. C., James Kirkwood; M. of W., T. C. Hubbard; M. of E., R. F. John; M. of F., Wm. Neal; K. of R. S., B. G. Haigh; M. at A., T. V. Robertson. One page of Victoria lodge, No. 17, was initiated at last Tuesday's meeting of Sunset lodge.

Columbia lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., gave a successful and well attended concert and dance last evening. The programme was carried out as published in the Times last night with the exception that the Glee Club did not appear, some of the members being ill. The duet by Messrs. Rowlands and Russell was very fine. Music for the dance was furnished by the Richardson orchestra.

The Harmony Hall Pleasure Club will give a social and dance at Harmony hall on Monday night. Tickets for the affair may be obtained at Miss Greig's flower store, Government street, near Fort street, and at the Telegraph hotel. Refreshments will be served during the evening.

Dr. Fraser was last night re-elected a member of the board of trustees of Far West lodge, K. of P.

Six candidates of Victoria lodge, K. of P. were given the second rank last night.

There are three applications for membership in Far West lodge, K. of P.

CONSECUTIVE

1st Wet eather
2nd Coughs and Colds
3rd London Hospital Cough Cure.

Cochrane & Munn,
Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's

—Bowes' Bronchial Balsam Cures Coughs. 27 Johnson.

—Ladies, Hinde's curling pins at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Japan and Russian coast charts and sailing directions. J. Johnston & Co.

—A fine line of Sheffield carvers in cases just opened at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—A large line of carvers in and out of cases of best Sheffield makers just opened at Weiler Bros'.

—Frank G. Moody and Miss Mary Wheeler Stocks were married last evening by Rev. Solomon Cleaver.

—The beauty, elegance, artistic decorations and low prices of our immense line of lamps will surprise you. Come and see them at Weiler Bros'.

—The board of directors of the British Columbia agricultural association will meet this evening to arrange for the conference with the city council on Tuesday night.

—The Paragon Oil Co. complain that they have to pay more duty on the Paragon oil than on Pratt's Astral oil, because the Paragon oil is a much finer test and quality.

—A special vote of thanks to caterer E. Escalet has been passed by the management committee of St. Andrew's and Caledonian society for the excellence of Thursday night's banquet.

—There is to be a big potlach at Saanich shortly after Christmas. George and Jack, two well-to-do Indians, are to give the potlach. It is expected there will be several hundred Indians in attendance.

—On Tuesday evening a meeting of workingmen who do not belong to any union will be held in the city hall to take steps to have their views regarding the labor bureau placed before the government.

—Provincial jail statistics for November are: Daily average number of prisoners, 46; received during the month, 26; discharged during the month, 27; highest number any one day, 47; remaining in custody, 47.

—The managers of the midwinter fair are offering inducements for the Victoria lacrosse, cricket and football clubs to participate in the celebration. Further particulars will be received in a few days by Chief of Police H. W. Sheppard.

Rev. P. McF. McLeod left this morning for Vancouver to preach the anniversary sermon in the First Congregational church, and will return on Monday night. Rev. R. Duff will occupy the pulpit of the Central church to-morrow morning.

—There will be a meeting of the council of the British Columbia Board of Trade at 11 a.m. on Tuesday next, the 5th instant. The question of landlord and tenant, and other matters to be brought before the legislature will compose part of the business to be transacted.

—Adjutant McMillan gave an illustrated lecture on the general work of the Salvation Army at the barracks last night. A lime light was used for the illustration. To-night the adjutant will tell about the great memorial service for Mrs. Booth, again using the lime light.

—Miss Bailey has made herself a favorite here and won golden opinions on this opinion by her recitations of the "Chariot Race," from Ben Hur, the "Experience of a Genius," and "A Life for Life." She has a fine presence and great magnetic power, both of which contribute largely to her extraordinary success."—Toronto Saturday night. Miss Sara Lord Bailey will appear in the Victoria theatre on Monday evening, Dec. 4th.

—The sealers will do a little better in the returns from the London sales of Wednesday than outlined in the Times. Some of the skins brought 57 shillings, and will in some instances net the owners about $12. Others will net $11 while many will be below that. The profit on skins which cost $7, $8 and $9 is therefore not large. It was reported this morning there had been some reservations of skins from the sales, but that is not believed.

—The committee thankfully acknowledge donations to the Refuge Home during the months of September, October and November from the following friends: Mrs. G. Grant, Mrs. Elfore, Mrs. D. Spencer, Mrs. J. Flett, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. H. C. McDermid, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Smytherst, Jewish ladies, a friend, W. C. T. U. ladies, Mrs. Bartle, First Presbyterian church, Mrs. H. Campbell, a friend, Mrs. J. McGregor. The ladies are prepared to do all kinds of plain sewing at the home, for which charges are moderate.

—The jury in the Carruthers case stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

—The steamer Premier left Vancouver at 4:50 to-day. She did not connect with the Pacific express.

—A warrant is out for the arrest of Allan McDonald, charged with being a frequenter of a house of ill-fame.

—Ald McKillican will move in council on Monday night to expropriate certain land for the widening of View street.

—Thomas Gray, Indian, was brought down from Cassiar to-day, charged with the theft of $240 from Edward Donahue. He will be tried in the provincial police court.

—This morning a shower of soot fell from the Five Sisters block, down on to Government street. Passersby whose clothes were besmeared were loud in their complaints.

Some of the goods stolen from S. Heman's house on the Esquimalt road were found in the possession of C. Pierson, the man arrested yesterday by the provincial police.

—The new school house at St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, is rapidly nearing completion and will be formally opened on Dec. 12th at 8 p. m. by Bishop Perrin.

—Advices received from the north by the steamer Barbara Boscowitz this morning state that there is ice in the Skeena river almost to the mouth. The season has been an extremely cold one.

Spiritualism—The first British Columbia Society of Spiritualists will hold service in Pioneer Hall, Broad street, Sunday evening at 7:30. Mrs. Steers will lecture and give tests.

—H. M. S. Royal Arthur will be back from the Mainland about the 15th or 16th instant and will immediately commence taking on coal for her southern cruise. She will remain in the south until the end of April.

—L. Casey and S. Creech, of Comox, have gone north in search of Hugh Lynn the supposed murderer of Green and Taylor. Mr. Casey is well acquainted with the country Lynn is supposed to be hiding in, and it is expected that the search will prove successful.

—The Norwegian, Koenig, who was arrested yesterday as a suspicious character, turns out to have been a very successful thief. He had a quantity of goods in his possession when arrested and the provincial police have found many of the owners of the articles.

—Mr. D. Hart, the Government street tobacconist, offers his business for sale. As the stand is a good one and a large business is done, the chance to secure an established business is one worth the attention of any one on the lookout for an opportunity to establish himself in Victoria.

—Another meeting of the executive was held to-day for the purpose of considering the tenders for the new government buildings. It will be several days before the result is announced. Several of the American contractors who came over to bid on the work have gone home, having been assured that their tenders were not the lowest.

—Ald. McKillican has a notice on the city hall bulletin board giving power to the mayor to purchase the Sere property adjacent to the isolation hospital for $10,000. Ald. Bragg has also a notice on the bulletin board that it is for the best interests of the citizens of Victoria that the purchase be not made. The notices will be discussed on Monday night.

—Martin Baker was again in the police court this morning charged with vagrancy. A few days ago he was up on a similar charge but a chance was given him to leave town. He did not go. The court remanded him till Tuesday and told the police to give him work. Baker is now scrubbing out the police station. He will probably be sent to the American side, as it would cost less than paying for his keep in the provincial jail. He came from the Sound several days ago.

—In an interview yesterday with the Nanaimo Free Press, Tully Boyce, the well known labor leader of that town, said when asked whether he did not think that it would have been better for employers to have been represented at the conference, that the only interest employers could possibly have in the measure we were discussing would be entirely antagonistic. "The conference," said the miners' delegate, in conclusion, 'was worse than a failure, it was a screaming farce, and what possible object the government had in calling it is more than I can guess, and as I do not know their true motive it would be unjust to them for me to attribute it to any but an honorable intention of doing good.

—The Sir William Wallace Society held its St. Andrew's celebration last night. There was a very fair attendance and the entertainment was appreciated. Refreshments were served during the evening. Those who assisted, with the character of their performance, were: Pipe selection, Mr. Robertson; MacGregor's Gathering, Mr. Paterson; remarks, Chief Jameson; "Annie Laurie, Mr. Jameson; Robin Tamson's Smiddy, Mr. Muir; Highland Fling, Miss Strachan; French song, Mons. Quentin; recitation, "Jessie Brown at Lucknow, Miss Chapman; Scottish history sketch, Mr. Tate; dance, "Shean Truibhas," Mr. Anderson, "Bonnie Loch Lomond; reading, from Jeems Kaye, Rev. M. Chisholm; "Caller Herring," Miss Jameson; "The Bonnie Wee Window," Mr. Russell; Burn's Address to a Haggis, Mr. Tate; duet, piano and violin, F. Bourne and son.

"SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES,"

Mothers and sisters must be remembered at Xmas, and there is nothing so suitable as the "rings, jewels, gauds, conceits," such as Pennock & Lowe, the jewellers, are showing and at such moderate prices.

—The Adelphi cafe is now open for business with two first-class chefs in attendance.

—A beautifully arranged window in the warerooms of the S. H. Erskine Co., containing fine silver-plated ware, was the centre of attraction on Government street this afternoon.

A meeting will be held in Temperance Hall, Pandora street, on Monday evening, to discuss temperance. Revs. J. E. Coombes, Robson and Winchester will address the meeting, after which there will be a general discussion.

—The ladies of St. James's church opened their sale of work at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the hall adjoining the church. There was a large attendance and the many articles made by the ladies found a ready sale. High tea will be served between 5 and 8 o'clock this evening, the children occupying the tables during the first hour. At 8:15 an exhibition of Mrs. Jarley's waxworks will be commenced.

—At the concert in the Metropolitan Methodist church on Wednesday evening, Dec. 13th, under the direction of choirmaster W. Edgar Buck, the choir will be increased to 40 voices for the more effective rendering of several oratorio and other choruses which are being rehearsed. The programme will be varied by several attractive vocal and instrumental solos, duets, trios, quartettes, etc., by leading local musicians.

—A few nights ago a man rang the front door bell of Rev. Mr. Robson's house and asked for charity. Mr. Robson gave him food and money to get a night's lodging. The same night this man applied to the Rev. Joseph Hall, Methodist minister on the Gorge road. Mr. Hall also took pity on him, as the man told a plausible story. This person has for the last two nights been staying at the Angel hotel. Early this morning he left the hotel in a hurry and took a quantity of bedding with him. He was subsequently arrested, and lodged in jail, refusing to give his name. He is known to the police as Chas. Wilson, and has been in jail for supplying liquor to Indians.

The Wool House of Victoria.
Russell & McDonald, opposite the Iron church, Douglas street.

A 1
Sheffield razors (guaranteed), strops, shaving brushes, etc., the best variety in town, at Fox's, 78 Government street. Children's white fur boas, 35c.

Drums, Guns, Pistols, Cannons,
Daggers, swords and air rifles, kid dolls, flannel dolls, hair stuffed dolls, talking dolls, crying dolls, laughing dolls, and dolls, rocking horses, hobby horses, platform horses, wooden horses and velocipedes, doll carriages, express wagons, wheelbarrows and every description of toys and fancy goods for Xmas presents known at Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas street.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Greenock yarn, 5c. per skein.

A Correction.
The second paragraph in Joshua Davies' letter to the Times yesterday read: "According to my view, the conducting of the business of this municipality is similar to that of a large business concern, and the mayor relatively occupies the same position as the manager, whose he is correct in this statement, can he alert so as to meet any emergency."
It should have read:
"According to my view, the conducting of the business of this municipality is similar to that of a large business concern, and the mayor relatively occupies the same position as the manager, whose duty it is to direct its business and be alert so as to meet any emergency."

Coal Shipments.
The foreign shipments of coal from the New Vancouver:

	Tons.
1—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	68
2—Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	53
3—Str. Romulus, Valparaiso	705
5—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend	66
7—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	73
8—Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	61
9—Str. Crown of England, San Diego	3,396
10—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	37
11—Str. Montserrat, San Francisco	1,448
11—Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	40
13—Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	64
13—Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend	35
14—Str. Angeles, Port Townsend	83
15—Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	40
16—Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend	26
16—Bark Colusa, Honolulu	1,736
20—Ship John A. Briggs, S. F.	3,240
21—Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	47
21—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	26
22—Bark Carrollton, San Francisco	2,290
23—Str. Montserrat, San Francisco	1,478
23—Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	40
23—Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	26
25—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	40
27—Str. Angeles, Port Townsend	83
27—Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend	31
28—Bark Sea Lion, San Francisco	2,276
30—Str. Crown of England, San Diego	3,400
Total	20,927

At Russell & McDonald's,
Scotch five ply fingering wool, 25c. per cent.

Marine
The steamer Mystery returned yesterday from a trip around the island.
The steamship Victoria is due here to-morrow from Japan and China. She has a full cargo of freight and 125 passengers.
The schooner Chieftan ran ashore near Port Essington several days ago and stove a hole in her hull. It can be easily repaired.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Glasgow yarn, 25c. per hank.

PERSONAL.

J. H. Pleace, of Nanaimo, is in the city.
R. Cunningham is down from the north.
James P. Murphy leaves to-night for Boston.
Stewart Robertson, of Claxton, is at the Victoria.
Chas. Dempsey returned to Nanaimo this morning.
Wm. Murphy, of Melbourne, is at the New England.
C. F. Beck and wife, of Portland, are at the Driard.
C. J. Loewen came down from Vancouver last evening.
Donald Smith, of Nanaimo, registered at the Oriental to-day.
A. C. Martin returned last evening from a trip to the Mainland.
F. W. Pettygrove and wife, of Port Townsend, are in the city.
J. G. Woods, of New Westminster, came down by the Premier last evening.
J. M. L. Alexander and wife, of Port Simpson, are at the New England.
E. W. Wright, Portland, and Francis Stork, Vancouver, are at the Victoria.
Major Burrows, R.M.A., of H.M.S. Royal Arthur, returned from the Mainland last evening.
F. B. Gregory, E. Brammer and T. S. Gore have gone to Port San Juan on a hunting trip.
R. J. Woods and C. W. D. Clifford, who came down from the north yesterday, are at the Driard.

Whatever may be the cause of blanching, the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of that potent remedy Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Just Arrived

Limburg Cheese
Brick Cream Cheese
Sap Sago Cheese
Roquefort Cheese
Fromage de Brie Cheese

Japanese Oranges
Also to hand for Xmas Trade.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.
Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

Why Worry?
Your temper with ill-fitting spectacles or eyeglasses, or your eyes with glasses wholly unsuitable? If in need of glasses consult us. Never mind the price, we can suit you within your means.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
THE ONLY OPTICIANS,
37 Fort Street.

THE MAYORALTY.

To the Electors of Victoria:

I beg to intimate that I am a candidate for re-election as Mayor, and respectfully solicit your support.

ROBERT BEAVEN.

28th November, 1893.

MAYORALTY.

To the Voters of the City of Victoria:
Ladies and Gentlemen:—I beg to announce myself as a candidate for the office of mayor for the ensuing year, and most respectfully solicit your votes and interest.
I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
JOHN TEAGUE.
Victoria, B. C., Nov. 27th, 1893. n27-1d

FOR SALE.

The following desirable residence and grounds are offered for sale by private contract.
No. 204 Yates street, in the city of Victoria, better known and described as Lot No. 972, according to the official map of the city.
The house is situated on the north side of Yates street, and is built of brick with stone foundation, and is almost new and in first-class repair, with 10 rooms, bathroom and basement, stable and outbuildings; within ten minutes' walk of the P. O.
Apply to
JOHN HAGGERTY,
185 Yates Street.
ALAN S. DUMBLETON,
51 Langley street,
Victoria, B.C.
n18-1m

NOTICE

The partnership heretofore existing between John Cook and George M. Irving, carrying on business as saloon keepers at the Bee Hive at the corner of Fort and Broad streets, Victoria, under the name of "Cook & Irving," has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. George M. Irving retires and John Cook continues the business, assuming all liabilities.
Witness our hands this 30th day of November, 1893.
G. M. IRVING.
JOHN COOK.
Witness: Thornton Fell. n30-3t

ESTABLISHED 1862. NO. 43 GOVERNMENT ST.

CHEAPER THAN EVER

The Largest Stock!
The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
AT

C. E. REDFERN'S,

In Sterling Silver Table and Toilet Services, English Oak Table Ware, Dixon's Celebrated Electro Plate, Diamonds, and Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clock's. Imported direct from the English Manufacturers for Cash, and are for Sale at the Lowest Possible Prices.

$25 and $6

$25 is the price of our Suits, which cannot be bought elsewhere for less than $35.
$6 is the price of our Pants, which will cost you $10 anywhere else.
These prices cannot be approached by others. They will continue only a short time. Come early and avoid the rush.

D. Campbell, 88 Government Street.

We Would Draw
Your attention to the fact that
Baby's Own Soap is the finest soap to be found for nursery use. It is the best soap known for a delicate skin. Deliciously perfumed it leaves a freshness, softness and smoothness, which makes its use a positive luxury.
THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MONTREAL.

THE STANLEY HOUSE

GENERAL DRY GOODS
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

Additional Reductions
In our MANTLE AND JACKET Department.
Only a few garments left.

Millinery
Prices Lower than ever.

New Furs
All the latest novelties in Boas, Capes, Storm Collars, Muffs, Etc, at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Our Stock of
Heavy Goods
Suitable for the weather is well assorted. Prices as usual AWAY DOWN.

Buyers of Dry Goods
It is to your interest to give us a call before purchasing.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO

Argyle House

A Complete Stock of
Hosiery
In Our Well Known Wear Well Brand.

Women's Plain Black Cashmere Hose.
Women's Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose.
Children's Plain Black Cashmere Hose.
Children's Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose.
Children's Heavy Wool Hose in Black.
Boys' Heavy Wool Knickerbocker Hose, in Black—Cannot be beaten for wear.

Just received one more case of
Womens' Black Wool Hose, 25c. a pair.

A Big Lot of Remnants of Carpets 50 per cent. below wholesale prices.

Remnants of Dress Goods, Flannels, &c., very cheap.

J. Horner & Co.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

A PEEP AT NORWAY.

Eagle-Nest Norwegian Farms Visited by the Writer.

A NIGHT IN A WEIRD HOSPICE

Primitive Dwellers Contented on the Edge of Glacier Fields, Where the Tax-Gatherer is Unknown—Titles to Land Not Necessary.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, Nov. 16, 1893.—Travelers in Norway who have written of Norway and its people have invariably spoken of two characteristic subjects, but in so brief a manner as always to pique and never to satisfy the reader's natural interest. These are what have been termed for a better name the "eagle-nest farms," and the "saeters" or mountain summer dairies.

So far as I know no traveler writing in our language has ever visited the former, and while a few have actually seen a saeter, its environment and the strange and lonely life at the same time have never been adequately described.

In sailing along the Norwegian coast from Bergen to the Lofoden Islands, one who is closely observant of the mainland scenery, and particularly if a powerful field-glass is used, will be surprised at the number of utterly lonely and isolated habitations, seemingly perched against the gray crags at great altitudes, midway between sea and sky. The larger number of these are at least 2000 feet above the sea. To the eye it seems inconceivable that place for even their foundations could be secured. The picture is always the same. A line of black wall thousands of feet high; a dent of purple or a depression of misty blue where the speck of a home is built; and then black and sombre clouds behind and above; and above and beyond these the ghostly glacier-fields.

Because from a distance their eerie location, and the ragged, huddled structures, which often surround the main habitation, recall the nest of the eagle at the edge of the beetling crags, they have come to be called "eagle-nest farms." Sometimes the eye will follow a black line of fissure descending from these habitations to a cavernous, rock-gorged gap beside the water. In this case a little boat house may be seen upon the rocks; and somewhere near, a winding, puce-like line will trail upwards and into the darkening depths. This tells that the eagle-nest farmer is a fisherman, too, or has this means of communication with the outer world; but how he reaches his home-perch above; how he subsists in his desolate habitation; and what manner of folk these are, who find contentment in lives of such endless solitude, danger, and nature-grudged sustenance, were conjectures which haunted me until I found means to know.

Above the cliff walls of the larger and sterner fiords which penetrate the mainland from the coast, the eagle-nest farms are even more numerous than along the outer coast. This is particularly true of portions of the Hardanger, Sogne and Throndhjem fiords. In the lordly Naero fiord, a branch of the Aurlands branch of the Sogne, and in a few instances in the Throndhjem, they are at such lofty altitudes that the appear like specks of snow or ice, or like poising birds on the edges of the cliff. I had noticed a few located at prodigious heights between Styve and Holmenas, on the northern wall-crest of this fiord, which, all the way beyond Dyrsdal to the waterfall of the Ytre Baaken that tumbles 3000 feet, is like some black and terrible waterway to the realms of Ebla; and on landing at the picturesque station of Bakke, where snow-capped mountains rise thousands of feet sheer above the village, leaving not a spare foot between habitations and the towering walls of stone, I determined that even if the endeavor should end in a broken neck I would first have seen a Norwegian eagle-nest farm.

Four days passed at Bakke, four days of contemplation of scenery so sombre and awful that it continually suggested the infernal, before I found anyone either competent or willing to act as a guide. Then good fortune came to me in the person of a strapping young fellow, a native of Grindedal, who had been lured away from his own mountain home to Australia, and tired of a roving life in the antipodes was returning as best he could, with a look of eager homesickness in his eyes almost savage in its intensity. The little he was to receive as boatman, guide and interpreter, would on our return pay his passage on the fiord steamers around through Aurlands fiord to Fejes, and still leave him as many dollars as a peasant's hard labor for a whole year will give for saving in Norway. So we were a happy pair as we rowed in our small boat, hired at Bakke, to the northeast towards Styve and Dyrdal's ice-fields above the clouds.

I could not have found in all Norway a more fitting companion for this particular adventure. Not so very long ago the old method of stages by row boat along many of these fiords were still in vogue. Travellers were then taken from one station to another in cumbrous sharp-pointed boats. The crew of each would return with other passengers to its home station; and frequently these crews, from stress of travelers' haste, or when hired by the week or month, would make voyages the entire length of the fiord and its various lesser branches.

This often brought the real Vikings of our generation, that is, the dwellers on viks, or creeks, along the fiords, into acquaintance with the peasant folk of another fiord, and the father of my guide, whose name was Peter Erickson, was the master of such a boat when Peter was a lad. Those who dwelt at Fejos had come to know not only the lowly of Baake, but many had acquired the almost unconscious cunning of the Indians' woodcraft, or the coast sailors unexplainable eighth sense of instinctive pre-consciousness of location in fair weather or foul. This made clearer to these boatmen than an ordnance chart every hidden chasm, sequestered water fall or unseen home nest among the crags; while the very cragsmen whom we had set out to visit had seen, in the days before the steamer's whistle awoke the slumbering echoes of the sombre Naero Fiord, one of the crew of Peter's father's boat.

It was well we had provided food and blankets. The enthralment of the savagely suggestive scenery of the fiord, the loiterings at chasms, gorges and narrow valley openings, where odd and fantastic hamlets and half hanging clusters of farm buildings toppled at the edge of precipices, or seemed trembling from the furies of roaring torrents; and above all, the meetings and partings with quaint peasant groups to whom the shadowy fiord is the only highway ever known, and who always shook hands with us as though we were old and dear friends whom they had not seen for a decade and never expected to see again, shouting and waving "Favels" to us as long as we were in sight—brought us only to the real beginning of our real journey when it was already fairly night down there at the bottom of the narrow walls of the fiord.

The place into which Peter dexterously guided our boat was the most forbidding and gruesome I ever had the fortune to enter. From the middle of the stream the opening was wholly unobservable; but my guide informed me that hundreds more like it could be found among the tremendous walls of the Norwegian fiords. It was practically a vertical fissure 2,000 feet high, and perhaps as deep below the surface of the water. Our edge was almost as smooth and rounded as a pillar for all its mighty height. The other, correspondingly hollowed, would have closed against it, had the same inconceivable nature-force which separated it set it again in place, with perfect lamination and without an inch of variance or waste space. The two edges of these formations reaching above the clouds were not fifteen feet apart at the entrance, but away in there were weird and awful depths, for while sight could not penetrate them, the whispers, murmurs, plaintive songs and hoarser threnodies of falling waters, told the wondrous story of erosions, displacements, boat-battles, and all the elemental struggles which the dead centuries had known.

Not fifty feet from the entrance our boat grated against a shelving rock. It was almost as level as a floor, and but a few inches above the water. Beyond this the rock had perhaps centuries before been eaten away or had given away, forming a covered hollow like half of a truncated cone. This spot, resembling a section of the pre-historic bee hive huts of Ireland, was to be our resting-place for the night—a place which had probably sheltered more human beings before me than the greatest and best hotel in Norway, and I thus learned of another interesting custom of Norwegian peasantry. As I have before pointed out, the fiords are their real highways. Journeys of hundreds of miles are still made by entire families too poor, or too thrifty, to seek shelter and food at the fiord-side hamlets. They have for centuries used these nature-built stations. Their food, fuel, and sheepskins for covering are brought with them in their boats; and water, the sweetest, purest, coldest water in the world, is leaping or trickling from every rock.

Peter had no sooner built a cheerful fire—for each halting party from immemorial custom contributes to the public supply, and there is always fuel at hand—than he explained, torch in hand, some of the curious characteristics of this quaintest hospice I had ever beheld. A genuine Norwegian inn without landlord, station without master, hotel without host. On the same rocky level, but just around the projection of the fissure wall, was a tiny paddock, with little walls, knee high, built of loose stones. The source of certain unaccountable sounds I had already heard with dire forebodings was now made clear. Three tiny Norwegian cows were munching their green fodder, and two of the tiniest calves I had ever seen were standing beside them. These might belong to the cragsman we were about to visit, Peter told me. In any event, here the peasantry, who often changed the grazing places of their little herds, penned the animals at night; and the wise little things, conscious as their master of the dangers of night roaming or missteps, never budged from the few square yards of rock to which they were meekly led from the boats.

Where we built our fire, fires had been lighted since the time of Harold Haarfagre. In a hole or little chamber in the rock were a few rude iron utensils which had perhaps been used for centuries by these fiord wayfarers; and another little indention in the wall served as a sort of toll-box, where those who felt able or willing to do so deposited a few ore, nearest the smallest coin in the world, as a tribute to the eagle's nest farmer, thousands of feet above, to whose strange possessions this strange place was a sort of lower and outer lodge. Having drawn our boat upon the rock, we slept within it. It was a wakeful night for me. The soughing of the wind through the narrow fissure was full of ghostly plaints and voices; while the falling of near yet unseen waters of differing volumes from varying heights seemed almost articulate with wild song and speech; as if the mighty mythologic heroes of Norseland in concourse with this mysterious chasm were returned for a night to chant their sagas there of love, or the chase and of war.

It was late when we awoke. The calves had mysteriously disappeared. Peter was then sure they were Frederickson's on the hill top above. The owner had come with a companion, and without disturbing us had slung the little animals over their shoulders and were now scaling the heights with them. Peter said we must make haste, as the cows were to follow, and we should overtake the cragsmen at home before they made another descent. With a bit of food in our hands we started, Peter in the van. The way led for a few hundred feet, past the cragsman's boat house, along the edge of what was on three sides an almost vertical hollow cube cut by nature from solid rock. More than a score of waterfalls could be seen. Some seemed no larger than a white ribbon of lace waving down the black rock sides. Others poured from cups and hollows larger accumulated volumes. And still others issued like spouting tunnels from cavernous holes in the rocks. All fell in an immense pool of such great depth that the discharge of the waters from the black cauldron was without ripple where they mingled with those of the fiord.

The other side of the mighty hollow cube was broken into irregular masses of rock, some ploughed as smooth as though polished by a lapidary, and between these tremendous displacements were powdered stone and detritus of sand; so I knew that some time, thousands of years ago, a parcel of glaciers had tilted into the chasm and thus had provided a not altogether perilous way for our ascent. A zig-zag path, forming altogether a distance of perhaps two miles, led up the broken chasm side, and at three places huge timbers had been rigged for raising and lowering with rude windlasses, animals, with huge leather bends fastened around their bodies, and all things that could not climb or be carried on those sturdy cragsmen's backs.

Here then was half of the mystery of these famous eagle-nest Norwegian farms removed. Peter said they were all equally accessible both upon the coasts and the fiords. They have simply seemed inaccessible to those travellers who make books from steamers' decks, and have been put among the eagles, the clouds and the glaciers, in the picture, without so much as a rope and swinging wicker basket to aid the reader's imagination in safe ascent.

We met the head farmer and his son on their way back to the fiord-side paddock, near the upper edge of the chasm. I was much more of a curiosity to see these good folk than they to me, for I was the first foreigner that had ever visited this, or, so far as I can learn, any other eagle-nest farm in Norway. Peter made them know easily enough who he was, and the greetings at the farm house, or houses, for several branches of one family were huddled in great roomy houses along the plateau, were rather an ovation than a welcome. I was altogether disappointed; for I had looked forward to knowing in this experience the uttermost desolation in which human beings can sustain life. I was glad to find one of the cheeriest places I had come upon anywhere in Norway.

The eagle-nest farm comprised altogether 200 or 300 acres of partially tillable and grazing land. The cliff edge above the fiord was protected by low walls of timber and stone. The entire tract might be called a "swail," or little corrie or saucer-shaped depression such as you will find in the Scotch Highlands. In front was a misty line above the fiord; then a mighty panorama of mountain, valley, and waterfall as far as the eye could reach. Behind lay first a field of shapeless rock. Then came a seemingly impenetrable forest of fir. Above this was another line of scarred gray masses of jagged stone, its upper edge serrated with streaks and gullies of snow; and then the glittering range of ice upon the Dyrdal Field beyond. The light of this altitude, with white peaks everywhere along the circling horizon line, was painful and blinding after a week passed in the shadowy depths of the fiord regions below.

There were fine, low, wide, stout timber-built homes; perhaps a half score of outbuildings for flocks and herds, all arranged so as to protect as much as possible both humans and animals from the awful winter winds; a huge storehouse as big as a village church for common use, and a curious old mill for grinding grain, where the stream tumbled into the chasm in which we had passed the night. The large farm house, a sort of patriarch to them all, had a wide outer enclosed hall. In this were bestowed on shelves, hung from pegs, or stood in corners, a strange collection of oars, fishing gear, rude farm implements, game traps, tremendous fur coats and rawhide boots, stags' heads and antlers, tusks of wild boars, powder horns and shot pouches and firearms of strange and unique pattern. The living rooms were four in number, huge and square, leading from one to another through square openings; and in a corner of each was an open fire-place as large as I have ever seen. Every article of furniture—long, low tables, uncouth but comfortable chairs, cumberous chests, bunk-beds built into and against the walls, heavy shelves upon great pegs driven into the house timbers, and even the gaily-painted bureans with the housewives' names and dates of their marriage upon them—was of home manufacture.

With all these evidences of ample content, if within primitive environment, I felt abashed at my own constantly recurring preconceived tendencies to construct social and material pictures of meagreness and desolation where no such conditions existed. At middagsmad, or dinner, which consisted of a sort of vegetable soup seasoned with bits of dried fish, the universal fladbrod, something like the Scotch bannock, black bread, inordinate quantities of cheese, butter, cream and milk, with great bashes of tiny but wondrously sweet jordbaeret or strawberries, these things were frankly spoken of, causing the greatest merriment among the family of my host.

What lacked they? Here were comfortable homes, and their land, which had remained unquestioned in the one family since Norway was Norway. The women spun the yarn, wove the cloth, made the clothing they all wore, and besides attended to the cattle and worked much in the fields. The men felled timber in winter, hunted reindeer, trapped and shot game, sometimes went on long fishing and whaling enterprises; and the land produced enough grain for food and grass for fodder, besides furnishing grazing for the animals of less fortunate, who often brought their cows here for the summer months, and which explained the presence of the three waiting in the gorge beside the fiord.

All these folk could read, though none had ever attended school. Elementary education seems almost hereditary here, and books, from the musty sagas to the prose poems of Anderson, were piled upon the rude shelves above the fireplaces. Two or three times a year they went to church at Baake. These were great occasions, and all went in boats together. In the long winter months the fires of the great chimneys roared as loud as the mountain tempests; with snow shoes they visited other eagle-nest homes, and enjoyed much simple merry-making, and from year in until year out, and indeed from one generation to another, they knew no inextricable exigency and experienced no need or longing beyond their own mutual provision and requirement.

More surprising than all, after we had departed, the entire "eagle-nest" community accompanying us to the edge of the chasm and sending many a hearty "Favell" after us even when the cliff had hidden us from sight—and while descending to the fiord with the head farmer and his son, we learned that these folk had never seen or known any officer of the law; and that there was not even a tradition in the numerous family above our heads of a title to their lands being essential, or of any attempt ever having been made for the collection of taxes upon any of these Norwegian eagle-nest farms.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

Crowing of the Cock.

The time-marking paroxysms of crowing in the male of the common barnyard fowl during the night time is a propensity that has been noticed by observant men ever since the dawn of history. And although observations on this curious habit of the cock have been frequent and conducted with scientific accuracy, no reasons for it have as yet been assigned. Dr. John Fleming, in his "Temperature of the Seasons," attempts to reconcile the midnight cock crow with the state of the temperature at that time. He says: "The bird, in ordinary circumstances, begins to crow at or immediately after the shrinking of the midnight hour, and again about daybreak, with generally one intermediate effort. To me it seems impossible to overlook the connection between the time of crowing and the minimum temperature of the night; nor can the latter be viewed apart from the state of the dew point, or maximum state of dampness. Other circumstances, however, exercise an influence, for it cannot be disputed that the times of crowing of different individuals are by no means similar, and that in certain states of the weather, especially before rain, the crowing is long continued."

The editor of "Notes for the Curious" has collected a great mass of material on this seemingly unimportant subject of cock crowing, and we must say that in each set of individual conclusions various conjectures as to the cause are freely indulged in. One thinks that the "pulling force" of the sun, which is at that time on the opposite side of the earth, has something to do with it, and is not exactly certain but that it may give the "rooster" a sense of additional weight, which bears down painfully on the tendons of the knee joint, and even states that hens are similarly affected, but that they do not protest so vociferously. That the above is a whimsical and fallacious conclusion does not need to be "proven with proof," but the following only goes to show that such a "pulling force" would be a very agreeable sensation to a sleeping fowl poised upon a pole. The quotation is from "The Reason Why in Natural History:"

"Many birds roost upon one leg, because the heavier the body presses upon the bent joint of the leg the tighter the claws are clasped around the branch or perch, and it follows that the weight of the bird must pull the more when it falls upon one set of muscles than when it is divided between two sets. Therefore the habit of roosting upon one leg only is cultivated solely that a steadier and firmer hold may be had." I will close this "Note" with the oft-asked question: "Why does the cock crow at midnight?"—St. Louis Republic.

One of the best of "applause" stories is related of a singer who was extremely self-conscious—not to say intolerably conceited—who at a concert at which she was to vocalise, handed to the German gentleman who was to accompany her at the pianoforte a copy of her song marked in several places, "Wait for the applause." At the end of one verse there came a dead silence among the audience. accompanist laid not finger on key, but blinked placidly through his spectacles at the lady.

"What are you waiting for?" she asked in an exasperated undertone.

"I am vaith' for de abbause," replied the pianist, "and he nod gom yet."—George A. Sala in London Sunday Times.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or cutlooped lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bone, sweeney, stiffes, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Sold by Langley & Henderson, druggists, corner Yates and Government streets.

Everyone who can afford it should have a Melissa Rainproof Wrap. The most fashionable, comfortable and economical garment of the day.

YOUR CHILD IS WHY DON'T YOU TRY

UNACCOUNTABLY LOSING FLESH
REFUSING TO TAKE ITS FOOD
LISTLESS AND DEBILITATED

The Dr. A. EMULSION?

IT WILL HELP WONDERFULLY

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE No 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 17th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

No. 1 Passenger Daily.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays.
Ar 12 15 p m	0	WELLINGTON Lv	Ar 5 30 p m
12 30	2	DUNSMUIR	5 00
12 40	3	EXTENSION	4 50
12 45	4	ADMIRAL ROAD	4 45
12 50	5	CEDAR HILL	4 40
12 55	6	MCKENZIE	4 35
1 00	7	BURNSIDE	4 30
1 05	8	GORGE	4 25
1 10	9	SUMMIT	4 20
1 15	10	PLEASANT VALLEY	4 15
1 20	11	GOLDSTREAM	4 10
1 25	12	HILLSIDE	4 05
1 30	13	QUADRA	4 00
1 35	14	VICTORIA	3 55
Ar 1 40 p m	15	VICTORIA Lv	Lv 3 50 p m

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

No. 2 Passenger Daily.	Miles from Victoria.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays.
Lv 9 00 a m	0	Lv 2 00 p m
9 05	1	1 55
9 10	2	1 50
9 15	3	1 45
9 20	4	1 40
9 25	5	1 35
9 30	6	1 30
9 35	7	1 25
9 40	8	1 20
9 45	9	1 15
9 50	10	1 10
9 55	11	1 05
10 00	12	1 00
10 05	13	12 55
10 10	14	12 50
10 15	15	12 45
Ar 10 20 a m	16	Lv 12 40 p m

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vanvouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

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10 15 am	Lv	25	...Seattle...	87	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	30	Lv	11 15 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria...	M1	Lv	8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	M1			A	
11 00 pm	Lv	25	...Seattle...	68	Ar	9 pm
12 30 am	Lv	30	Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	40	Kingston...	41	Lv	
2 00 am	Lv	40	Port Gamble.	31	Lv	11 00 am
4 30 am	Lv	73	Port Ludlow.	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	M1	Pt. Townsend	M1	Lv	8 00 am

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PROSPECTS OF TRADE WITH CHINA.

To the Editor: From time to time there appear in different Canadian papers articles expatiating in the wonderful prospects of trade between the Dominion of Canada and China. From knowledge gained by many years' experience in China there are not the slightest grounds to justify any such expectations. I am therefore under the impression that many of these articles are written expressly for the purpose of misleading the general public by the boodlers, as a plea for and in defense of granting the subsidy to the Canadian Pacific steamers. No matter who concocted these canards, they are likely to lead the non-travelled merchant and trader into transactions that are nearly certain to result in loss. These stories are calculated to do a great deal of injury and therefore should be contradicted. In the following article my earnest endeavor will be to open up this question that our people may judge for themselves.

The Ottawa Free Press says: "Canada is a country of illimitable resources. China has a population of 300,000,000 who cannot be fed and clothed, and there is no reason why a very great and increasing trade should not spring up between the two countries to the advantage of both."

Numerous schemes are suggested to supply China's millions with Canada's surplus produce, machinery, agricultural implements, hardware, wood for tea chests, and an infinity of other things. Our merchants might as well ship coal to Newcastle, sheep to Australia, or even warming bed pans to Africa, for nearly everything sent would result in heavy loss.

A very small trade with the Orient will grow up, but there is not the most remote possibility of a large trade beneficial to Canada, as will be demonstrated later on, from the fact that Canada has very little that the Asiatic requires that he has not in abundance in his own country.

The Chinese have now factories fitted with the latest improved machinery, and are manufacturing purely foreign staple commodities. They will duplicate the machinery as required, and will, within a few years, through the medium of the many Chinese so rashly admitted into Canada, and more particularly this province, force upon us these manufactures. The example of India's hundreds of factories that even now demoralizes English trade in cottons, the disastrous effects of which is hard to contemplate, surely is sufficient warning, which on behalf of our children we should not neglect. Every day's delay increases the danger.

There is only one effectual course open to us. Follow New South Wales by enacting a law that shall stop forever any further landing of Asiatic laborers on this continent, no matter where they come from. The few cents per day now paid to the Chinese in China for the hardest and most dangerous kind of work should be quite sufficient proof that China's millions will so reduce in the future the cost of manufacture that no other race, foreign or Asiatic, can ever compete with them.

The dire work that will overwhelm our race in the future, unless our people awake, was commenced with a vengeance when the outrage was committed of granting naturalization to ignorant Asiatic slaves, beasts of burden, for some of them were of this class, who neither understood our language nor the nature of the oath they were supposed to take. Against this outrage our province has no protection. Section 91, sub-section 25, of the British North America act places our people at the mercy of a gang of boodlers, in whom we may judge by the past, "there is no more mercy in them than there is milk in a male tiger." This proves that the repeal of this act is an absolute necessity if we would live and save our children from becoming the slaves of the Asiatic race.

I will digress here to produce further proof.

Australia is now suffering like this province from the effects of Asiatic drainage of the money brought into the country and expended in public works, railways and real estate Australia, with a population of 3,800,050, had a gross public debt at the beginning of last year of $960,000,000. Railways alone have absorbed $580,000,000 of this money. We may safely conclude that a large portion of this money was expended in the country and put in circulation. I doubt if even our finance minister would with his knowledge of political economy grant that either public buildings or works are money; therefore the money put in circulation should be in the country still. Sad to say, such is not the case. Australia's borrowed capital, at least a large portion of it, went to Hong Kong, and perhaps one-sixth of British Columbia's money goes to the same place. This money built up Hong Kong. That little island was a perfect beehive of industry during Australia's golden era.

British Columbia is not so rich a country as Australia, nor has she the same recuperative powers. Her climate, though different, is equally as good. She has latent possibilities in her coal and mineral wealth, in her forests and fisheries, and with an honest executive and exclusively white labor, she would in a few years recover from the effects of the boodlers, who have, per fas et nefas, to gain their own ends, brought our province into its present deplorable state. Not one of the six parties amongst whom we have divided our little money can complain. The Chinese had their share, the Dominion boodlers a share; we kept one share to pay for food imported; interest on borrowed money another share; fire and life insurance another, the last for sundries. We are now left without any money, nor have we any prospect of another rush of people to purchase real estate. But we have great expectations—of what? Provincial bankruptcy! If our heaven-directed executive fulfil the promises made on their political tours in aid of wildcat railway and other schemes, it would bankrupt California, let alone our poor province.

Hong Kong is spoken about by many as being a part of China. It was, prior to the 26th of January, 1841. Since then it has been one of England's smallest crown colonies. The following is a short description of this wonderful little place: The island of Hong Kong is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 broad; its circumference is about 27 miles. It consists of a broken ridge of lofty hills, with few valleys of any extent and scarcely any ground available for cultivation. The concession, Hong Kong and Kowloon, has scarcely the area of Salt Spring Island, and has none of that island's natural advantages, not counting the coal beds. The city is called Victoria. The annual ratable value is $3,280,303; that of Kowloon, $268,243; of the various villages, $200,629. The estimated revenue for 1892 was $1,767,643, including premiums on land sales amounting to $2,144,178. The colony has a small public debt, £200,000, contracted in 1886, and the sinking fund for repayment amounted in 1892 to £24,752. The industries are many and yearly increasing in importance, notably the three sugar refineries and the magnificent graving docks fitted with all the best appliances for engineering and carpenters' work. The admiralty dock can take in the largest ironclad. Her majesty's naval yard contains machine sheds and fitting shops on a large scale. The total population of the colony, from census taken in May, 1891, numbered 221,441; total Chinese population, 210,905. The difference is made up of civic, military naval, Indian, military and police. Hong Kong has a splendid harbor and is now the fourth shipping port of the world. Why? It is a free port. This very short sketch will enable our people to form some idea of this little colony.

Vide Victoria Times (May 5th, Weekly) I gave a full account of our trade with China. Gross amount for 1890, $231,624. After deducting the opium, rice and other articles for Chinese consumption, the total balance is under $55,000. For this small trade the Dominion pays the Canadian Pacific steamers a yearly subsidy of $75,000, $14,000 of which is charged to our poor province. Here we have irrefutable proof of wrong doing.

Let us examine into British Columbia's prospect of trade with China. Coal, lumber, spars and fish are our staples. It has been estimated that China has a greater area of coal fields than all the other parts of the world. Coal is mined now only on the island of Formosa and at Kalping, in the province of Chitili, therefore we may expect great competition at an early date in our coal trade. Lumber, at least 95 per cent. of all the lumber shipped to Hong Kong and China for foreign consumption; spars ditto. China pine wood is cheap and durable. All their junks are built with this, on camphor wood frames. Very large quantities are exported from Foochow (the timber port of China) each year. What part of the interior it comes from I have never found out. I have been 180 miles up the Min river, yet saw no forests of any extent. Notwithstanding the official squeeze exacted at different stations on the river the wood is cheap when compared with our timber at one cent per superficial foot. Foochow poles are cut in 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20 and 24 feet lengths, the price regulated by the diameter. Butts of trees are used for coffin plank and vary in price according to size and age. Spars of 50 feet and upwards, that carry their size well up, are rarely brought down, hence are expensive. Large junks have ironwood masts and rudder posts imported from the Straits Settlements and are very expensive. Tea chests and boxes are made out of a bastard camphor wood which has not the slightest smell, brought down from the interior in bundles like our shingles. China pine has very little smell, yet cannot be used, for the slightest smell affects the tea. I think the foregoing will satisfy the most credulous that we have little to expect from the lumber trade with China.

It is quite possible we may sell a few hundreds of cases of salmon for foreign consumption, but it is utterly out of the question that we can sell either canned, smoked or salted salmon to the Chinese, for it is altogether too high priced. If the mad crofter scheme had fructified and they had undertaken to export fish to China, once would satisfy any foreigner that dealing in Chinese commodities meant loss. I have never heard of any foreigners realizing even first cost, let alone profit. Our merchants in Hong Kong and China have found this out to their cost. Fish dried or salted sent to China would have to compete in price with salt and dried fish shipped to Hong Kong and thence distributed as required to the different open ports, from numerous islands in the East Indian archipelago, caught and put up by Chinese coolies. I would also draw the attention of our people to the fact that salmon particularly, and various other fish, are just as plentiful in the Siberian rivers and on that coast as they are in our rivers and on our coast. The rivers on the east of Corea teem with fish. Fishing industries are now carried on in Vladivostock and Nicolajewsk. Smoked and salted salmon are shipped in quantities from these ports for foreign consumption in China.

The foregoing are the grounds on which I base my opinion—that it is out of all question that our province can ever expect to build up with our staples, coal, lumber, spars and fish a trade with either China or Japan. Foreign agricultural implements they will not use. What served their forefathers serves them. They make no changes. Their staple food is rice, and nearly all the work in their paddy fields is done by their women.

Before entering into what we receive from China I will deal with the question of Asiatic labor. I have said before that Chinese artisans are as a rule very skilful. They have followed the trades of their forefathers for ages, if I may use the term, "born to the trade." Chinese work at all hours and times when required, the children as soon as they can walk. Foreign visitors are astonished at the work turned out with most primitive tools. In their different handicrafts they will copy from the most minute and intricate machines up to a steamship engine and boiler, and have been doing so for years. Their black and white smiths turn out splendid work. Their carvings in wood, ivory and granite are wonderful. They have Chinese doctors, attorneys, barristers, dentists, and various others yes, even devil-dodgers. Nothing comes amiss, no matter what it may be; if there's a dollar to be gained, they are after it. It will be argued that this is in favor of their being admitted freely into this country. It would be, were it not that the unequal competition would utterly destroy the social life of our race, for none of our race, no matter how he gained his livelihood, or his social status, could live respectably and bring up a family if forced into competition with Asiatics. Those who are now free from such competition should do their utmost to prevent our poorer fellow-man from the same. The strength of a rope is in its weakest part; this applies equally in our social status. Degrade our labor and we degrade the whole race.

The following wages are paid for skilled labor in Foochow, where the largest quantity of tea is shipped, by foreigners, with the exception of blacksmiths, who get paid for pointing their tools extra 25 cents Mexican, equal to 18 3-4 cents of our money for ten hours' work: Wood sawyers, 1-4 cent. Mex. per superficial foot face measure; laborers, 15 cents; chair coolies, $4 Mex., $3 of our money per month. These coolies carry their masters and attend on them, from filling the baths in the morning to carrying them from the club at midnight, during sunshine or rain, and thousands are only too pleased when they get such employment. From every dollar paid out by a foreigner either the head servant or go-between takes ten per cent. Chinese servants or workers in the employ of Chinese are paid about two-thirds of these amounts in the cities; in the country about 40 per cent. of these amounts. Miners and common laborers get from 4 to 6 cents per day and found in the very commonest food. In the foregoing price of labor I am well within the mark.

I pointed out before that the elder of the family down to the elder brother can hire out for a term of years (if the necessities of the family require it) his brother. The labor contractor or any one who has a few dollars, hires these coolies to come to this or any other country for six Mexican dollars per month, half paid in China. This will give the public some idea of the large profits made by labor contractors. The agreements are generally for three years, with an increase after. There is yet another and lower class brought here, coolies who have been bought and are actual slaves, free under the English flag, yet bound faster than if chained. All are welcome who can pay the passage money and poll tax. These slaves and worse find ready employment, while hundreds of our race are walking the streets in actual want of money to buy food. They are not even allowed to compete with the Asiatics. Many of these people are in government employ, Dominion or provincial, in receipt of salaries out of all proportion to their work or abilities. Let our trade and labor councils make note of this. Reform and repeal of unjust laws is in the hands of our people, through the ballot-box. Manufacturers have the right to employ Asiatic labor, but it does not alter the fact that they are doing, not only our people, but our province, a great injury. We have also the right to leave their manufactures severely alone.

In China the cry of the officials for years has been "China for the Chinese," and that the detested foreigners must go. Viceroy Chang advocates strongly the extermination of foreigners in China. The fond hope of every high official in the country is to effect this, and all their actions go to prove the existence of a clear understanding amongst them that no opportunity be lost to injure the red-haired men or throw obstacles in the way of their business. Chinese officials, with the most barefaced impudence and impunity, set aside treaty obligations. The provincial officials simply ignore the treaties.

In contradistinction to this the officials we pay, our servants, with the most barefaced impudence, force Asiatic slave labor upon us, consequently Asiatics are spreading over our province like a deadly epidemic.

H. J. ROBERTSON.

Moresby Island, Nov. 23rd.

A CLERICAL MAGISTRATE.

To the Editor:—In a recent issue of your paper we notice you reprint from the Gazette a long list of names, among which are those who have been appointed to be justices of the peace in various parts of this province.

Among the latter appears the name of Rev. J. B. McCulloch, though the prefix is left off and the address is not given. The reverend gentleman aforesaid lives at Aiyans on the Naas river, and is a clergyman in full orders of the Episcopal church, engaged in missionary work, under the missionary authorities of the Anglican church.

We do not wish to insinuate that Rev. Mr. McCulloch is either more or less qualified to discharge the important office of a justice of the peace, because he happens to be an accredited minister of the said church. But we do very seriously question the wisdom and the fairness of that appointment of our government, by which the civil and ecclesiastical functions are combined in the one man. It looks altogether too much like a studied union of church and state.

Many of the residents of this province will remember that a few years ago there was so much dissatisfaction at the appointment of the clergy to civil offices and there were so many rumors of partiality growing out of the loyalty of these men to their various sects, that the government very wisely revoked all clerical appointments.

Now in the face of this, the fact of sandwiching in this name and thus surreptitiously gazetting this appointment looks like an attempt to restore the old order of things. And if so, why? Our government may feel assured that this appointment will provoke a good deal of hard feeling among both the clergy and laity of other churches doing missionary work among the Indians, and it does seem but fair that either no clergyman hold a civil office or that ministers of all sects be put on the same footing. We want no government patronage of any church in the province of British Columbia.

IMPARTIALITY.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS & CUTS.

Homage to Beauty.

Anybody in foreign lands who sees the Christmas number of the Montreal Star will get a grand opinion of Canada. The Christmas Star will be in demand everywhere the world over, where a thing of beauty gets the homage it deserves. The Christmas Star this year is said to embrace features never aspired to in any illustrated paper in the world. Canadians will be proud of the Christmas Star and it is a certainty that friends at a distance will be rejoiced to receive it as the prettiest Christmas souvenir of modern times.

The Queen's Concert Hall.

On the site of the Portland Bazaar, opposite the Langham hotel, the new concert hall, called the Queen's, has been built at an expenditure of £200,000. It will seat 3,500 persons. There are two balconies, each with six rows of seats. Level with the steel roof there is a small hall which will hold an audience of 500. About 5,000 yards of scarlet and black carpet have been laid in the hall and on the staircases. The orchestra can seat 700 persons, and behind it there is a magnificent organ, which will be supplied with air by hydraulic power. Round the outside of the walls of the building there are displayed capital busts of musicians of world-wide fame; and the main entrance is adorned with figures very artistically executed. Some member of the royal family, probably the Prince of Wales, is to open the building before the Christmas holidays. It is more than a decade since the proposal to build a hall smaller than the Royal Albert and larger than the St. James' was first mooted. The Queen's is the outcome.

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Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. The great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents. tu&w

Made the Judge Listen.

Judge Van Brunt of New York has a habit which sorely distresses members of the bar who appear before him, particularly young men, of talking to associates on the bench while the lawyers are delivering their speeches. At times this becomes exasperating, but the lawyers have not, as a rule, the temerity to complain, for they recognize the power of the court, and Judge Van Brunt, with all his estimable qualities, has a manner causing him to be held in fear by most practitioners, who naturally seek to maintain as pleasant relations as possible with the court. Mr. Choate was about to make the closing speech in a highly important case recently. Forty minutes had been allotted him for the purpose. He had scarcely uttered a dozen words when Judge Van Brunt wheeled around in his chair and began a discussion with Judge Andrews. Mr. Choate ceased speaking immediately, and gazed steadily at the judges, his handsome face a trifle paler than usual. A hush fell upon the courtroom. Judge Van Brunt, noticing the stillness, turned around and looked inquiringly at the silent advocate.

"Your honor," said Mr. Choate, "I have just forty minutes in which to make my final argument. I shall not only need every second of that time to do it justice, but I shall also need your undivided attention."

"And you shall have it," promptly replied the judge, at the same time acknowledging the justice of the rebuke by a faint flush on his cheeks. It was an exhibition of genuine courage, but one that was more fully appreciated by members of the profession than by the laymen who witnessed it.—New York Tribune.

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Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. One has been cured of indigestion or dyspepsia, another finds it indispensible for sick headache or biliousness, while others report remarkable cures of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, salt rheum, etc.

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The iron fetters of disease must yield when the sick and the suffering use that marvellous life renewer, Paine's celery compound. The curing and healing properties of this great medicine are such that victory always follows in its train. The galling bonds and chains of disease that have baffled physicians and common patent medicines are always removed when Paine's celery compound is fairly and honestly used by the sufferer.

It matters not how wearied and worn out by suffering a man or woman may be, we assure them of relief, sweet rest and cure. If your physician has labored with you for weeks, months or years, and has failed to secure for you the blessing of health, do not despair and consider your case hopeless. There is life for you in Paine's celery compound; it has cured thousands who were in a worse condition than you are now in; surely it can meet your necessities and wants.

The past and present record of Paine's celery compound is a marvellous and inspiring one. Numbers of testimonials, vouched for by clergymen, lawyers, magistrates and other prominent men in our own Canada amply prove that Paine's celery compound is elevated far above all other medicinal agencies in virtue and true healing power.

It is made to save lives, and not simply to sell.

Paine's celery compound produces the strongest proofs—the best testimonials—ever published in the world. Every cure is genuine; the cured people are about us; they are our neighbors and friends, and always ready to vouch for every word that is published in the newspapers respecting their cases.

To-day we are permitted to give the public another wonderful proof of what Paine's celery compound can do in the work of banishing disease and sickness.

Mrs. E. R. Wheeler, of Windsor Mills, P.Q., whose portrait appears above, is a lady who is well known and respected in her town. She has suffered for three years, and only found a cure when she used Paine's celery compound.

Mrs. Wheeler very kindly writes for the benefit of those who are suffering, and who have met with disappointments and failures by using medicines that possess no virtues.

It is worthy of notice that Mrs. Wheeler's statement is endorsed by a prominent and respected clergyman. Mrs. Wheeler writes as follows:

"I have been troubled with indigestion, sleeplessness and general debility for over three years. I have been under the care of doctors and have used medicines for a long time, but could not find relief from suffering. Your Paine's celery compound was highly recommended to me, and I finally decided to give it a fair trial. I am astonished at the great benefits I have received by using your medicine. I am now blessed with perfect digestion, I sleep well, and altogether I am a different woman. I most cheerfully recommend your Paine's celery compound to all that suffer from any of the troubles I have experienced, as I am sure it will give them instant relief."

Rev. J. E. Cox, of Windsor Mills, vouches for the above as follows:—"I hereby certify that the above statement is correct."

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CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

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In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Departments, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the new famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there, is able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Rooms 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LYNN IS ALIVE.

He is Camped Up North—Old Sleuth's Good Name.

Vancouver, Dec. 2.—The steamer Comox arrived from the north yesterday, and reports that Hugh Lynn, the man who mysteriously disappeared after the Savory island murder, is alive and camped near the tribe of Indians which his klootchman belongs to.

Montgomery, the man on whom suspicion was thrown in the Stroebel murder trial, under the name of "Old Sleuth," arrived by the Comox, having come from the north with the avowed intention of clearing his good name.

Ald. Fowler is to run for mayor as the workingmen's candidate. The support of the labor unions has been promised him.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE CUE.

WILL NOT MEET IVES.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Jake Schaefer has declined to make the proposed balk line billiard match with Ives, and the champion will probably not meet Jake until his return from Paris next year. Ives will demand the $500 posted by his late opponent, but as neither man has signed the articles he will meet with a refusal.

THE RING.

WILL BACK CORBETT.

St. Louis, Dec. 2.—M. B. Curtis arrived in town to-day and announced to his friends that he was going to back Corbett against Mitchell for a cool $70,000. "The trial at San Francisco cost me $60,000, and I am going to try to make up the loss by backing Corbett against Mitchell. I will offer pretty good odds in Corbett's favor. I leave here for New Orleans, where I will meet Corbett and Billy Delaney. Corbett will spend about two months here. He leaves New York for New Orleans to-day and I will await him there. I want to get a good idea of his condition, so that I can judge how to gauge my odds. If he is in the shape he speaks so enthusiastically of, I will offer $100 to $75 that he whips Mitchell. I will place as high as $70,000 on Corbett if I can find enough Mitchell money."

LOCAL PUGS MATCHED.

Scott of Vancouver and Barnard, the Englishman, will spar eight rounds at the Pastime club to-night. The men are clever lightweights and will make a good exhibition. They will begin at 9:30, and their meeting will be preceded by several other bouts.

FOOTBALL.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—The Olympic club football team of this city and the Reliance club football team of Oakland meet at Central park this afternoon in a match for the athletic club championship of the coast. The weather is pleasant and a large crowd is expected to be in attendance.

CADETS AND MIDDIES.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 2.—The West Point football eleven, with substitutes, stopped over night at Baltimore and arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning, looking fresh and vigorous for an encounter with the middies. They were attended by their trainers and large delegations of admirers among the boys in gray from West Point and vicinity. The weather could not be more suitable. Time for the first half was called at 3:15 p. m., the ball going into Annapolis' territory. At the end of the half the score stood: Army 0, Navy 0.

HARVARD VS. YALE.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 2.—Harvard freshmen football club arrived here at 10 this morning for the game with Yale, '97, at Yale field this afternoon. Harvard men here are giving big odds on their team. Both teams are in fairly good condition.

ATHLETICS.

McLEOD'S VICTORY.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—McLeod won the wrestling match against White at Oakland last evening. His contract called for five falls in an hour, and as the half hour passed it looked as if he had agreed to accomplish too much. To those who are experienced in the tactics of the wrestler, however, it was plain that he was tiring his man, and was ably judging his opponent's strength. At times the struggle was exciting, White narrowly avoiding a fall by some clever manoeuverings. But the work was telling on him and his resistance became weaker and weaker. Finally McLeod worked White's right arm into a hammer lock, and with little difficulty placed his opponent on his back with both shoulders on the mat. The time was 36 minutes, and after a minute's rest, the men were at it again. The terrible twist on White's arm had deprived him of its use, and a minute or so later McLeod secured a hammer lock and a fall. This ended the contest. White's arm was completely disabled, and when time was called he sensibly refused to continue, and McLeod was awarded the decision.

At Russell & McDonald's,

Saxony, bee hive and Berlin wools.

Have You Discovered

That Partridge is really giving up the millinery department? If not, for prices just see his window, 86 Yates street. Felt hats, 10 and 23 cents. A fine fur-trimmed hat for 50 cents. Be in time and have first choice.

Restoration of Castle Dalcross.

The Mackintosh of Mackintosh has at present under consideration a proposal to restore the old castle of Dalcross to its former princely state. The castle was originally built in 1620 by Simon, eighth Lord Lovat, and after passing through various vicissitudes and several hands was purchased by the Mackintosh in 1702. It is still in a wonderful state of preservation, its stanchioned windows, oaken door, hall and kitchen having withstood the ravages of time. "The ceiling of the hall," says Mr. George Anderson, writing in 1863, "is of fine carved oak, in part rudely painted; but its most interesting feature is the dais, or portion of the floor raised above the rest, for the special use of the lord of the manor, his family and principal guests. The roof of one of the bedrooms was painted all over with the coats of arms of the principal families in the country, and those of Robert Bruce, of the Earls of Huntly, Marischal and Stuart are still quite distinct."

"Inferior Demagogues."

The cultured teachings of your morning contemporary are, I am sorry to say, far from admirable. Newspapers are supposed to be the great moral engines of society, the voice of public opinion, leader of thought, the terror of wrong-doers, the advocates of political and social reform, and as such are looked upon with respect and considered a power unequalled by any other factor in the body politic. That all the newspapers follow the above lines is not true, but as a rule very few are indecent enough to proclaim themselves political renegades. There is generally an exception to every rule, and to even the above Nanaimo's live newspaper—the Telegram—is a shining example, as the political doctrines of that paper are of a kind to offend the minds of right-thinking people. The tirade of abuse levelled at the members of the local legislature of this city and district is merely the Telegram's way of instructing the people how to vote in the future. The Telegram's method is simply to ignore justice, disregard personal feeling, smother conscience, and vote with only one object in view—an extra pull on the public purse. That such corrupt views are shared in by the people of this community I cannot believe; although the editor points to his advertising columns and subscription list as an endorsation of his peculiar tenets. This, in my opinion, is taking an infamous advantage of his patrons, as the present patronage of the paper was pledged before his policy was known. If the same patronage is continued after the present contracts expire, then he can reasonably refer to them as his political disciples. Until then he should be manly enough to personally shoulder his odious doctrine. To defend the moral worth or intellectual ability of Messrs. Forster, Keith and McKenzie against the vaporings of the Telegram would be absurd, but I have no doubt that the farmers, miners and mechanics of the city and surrounding districts will duly appreciate the gratuitous insult of classing the representatives of their choice as "inferior demagogues." That the epithet will long be remembered is the opinion of—Long Barney, in Nanaimo Free Press.

Pennsylvania Folk Lore.

Dr. D. G. Brinton's account of the folk lore of his early home in Chester county, Pennsylvania, has little that is peculiar, but in most of its traits recalls familiar English customs. The usual superstitions about the moon were in vogue, and there was a mysterious buried treasure of blood money with legend attached. Some mythical animals were believed in; among them a descendant of the were wolf of the middle ages—a big black dog with fiery eyes, which never appeared except at night, and was an object of terror to those who heard him. He was supposed to haunt a certain valley which people avoided. Another animal of this class was the hoop snake, which was said to form itself into a ring with its tail in its mouth, and to revolve like a wheel, faster than a horse could trot. Dragon flies, as "snake servants," were supposed to warn snakes of the approach of danger, and as "snake-feeders" to seek out food and notify the snakes where it could be found. Cats were uncanny; many animals could predict the weather; and conjuring was held responsible for many ills, while charms were cherished as competent to remove them. Ghosts were familiar in popular belief, and were in many instances associated with spots connected with scenes of the revolution. The author was himself somewhat of a ghost-seer in his early days—a faculty which he regrets having lost as he advanced in years. Having such evidence of his own, he was quite prepared to accept without question the statements of others on such points. The later influx of Irish laborers has introduced a mass of folk lore and superstitious notions that did not exist in the region in the author's boyhood. For instance, he never heard that Friday was an unlucky day, or that the number thirteen at dinner was ominous, or that one should stroke himself to avoid the influence of a bad sign.

Co-operation in Nature.

That crude competition is the universal law of nature, while combination is the invention of the mind of man, is doubted by Mr. Henry Farquhar. The position, he says, is "difficult to reconcile with even the most hasty consideration of ruminants feeding on herbs, where instead of a tumultuous crowding for the occupation of the best places, we see some individuals taking posts in which they can be of service in warning the whole herd of impending danger—or of the wolves that prey upon them in co-operating packs. It is not to be rashly claimed that mind . . . is absent from the conduct of the ant and her colonies; but surely their example is convincing evidence that the lesson of the economic superiority of concert over cutthroat individual competition is one that has been well taught and learned in realms of nature widely sundered from ours. . . . If not with man as a self-conscious being, where in the course of evolution does an implicit recognition of the wastefulness of indiscriminate competition begin? Not even, I think, with the first appearance of gregarious animals. It is found at the point where parents first begin to care for their feeble offspring. . . . We may go further back yet—much further. It is an application of the same principle, essentially unchanged, when the organic cells, which are in the lower organisms independent beings, first unite in filaments to form an aggregate of the second order, each cell giving up a part of the strength with which it could carry on a rivalry with its comrades, for a power of co-operation which makes the aggregate far better able to sustain itself than as many separate rival cells could ever be."

In Place of Pies.

Pies, as well testified by all admirers of Ralph Waldo Emerson, who used to eat them for breakfast, are not twithout their place in the pantry. But not all the world is gifted with Ralph Waldo Emerson's digestion, to say nothing of his genius. For the benefit of the members of their household, mothers should strive to eliminate pastry as far as possible from the daily dessert, and to substitute other sweets. Here are a few easily prepared desserts:

Orange Salad.—Peel and slice some not very ripe oranges, dredge with sugar, and soak for an hour in liqueur, brandy or liqueur syrup.

Strawberry sponge—Remove the centre from a round sponge cake, leaving only the bottom and the sides. Place in a dish. Spread the inside with strawberry jam. Just before serving heat a jar of whole preserved strawberries in syrup for a few minutes, add a dash of sherry and pour into the sponge cake case.

A glass dish may be lined with slices of cake, filled with heated preserves and covered with whipped cream.

Fig pudding.—Mix together half a pound of good figs, half a pound each of stale bread crumbs sugar and chopped suet and half a cup of flour. Beat separately the yolkes and whites of four eggs and mix with the dry mixture, adding the whites last. Tie in a pudding bag, boil four hours and serve with liquid sauce.

Apple compote.—Peel and core some good, round apples, throwing into cold water flavored with lemon juice as they are peeled. In the same water let them simmer until tender enough to "give" if pressed with the finger. Lift them carefully to the dish from which they are to be served. Add to the water in which they have been cooked, and which should be almost a syrup, some loaf sugar and a little lemon juice. Boil up once and pour over the apples.

THE CHURCHES.

Services in James Bay Methodist church to-morrow by Rev. S. Robson at 11 a.m. and by Rev. James M. Douglas at 7 p.m.

Rev. E. Robson will hold an evangelistic service in the Methodist Mission church, Herald street, near Government, at 7 p.m.

Rev. W. L. Clay will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at both services to-morrow.

Christadelphian Hall, 209 Douglas street; meeting Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject for evening, "The Millennium."

St. Saviour's, Victoria West, holy communion at 8 a.m.; service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. E. C. Sharp at the two morning services and Rev. W. D. Barber at 7 p.m. There will be evening prayer this evening at 8 p.m. and an address by Rev. W. D. Barber. To-morrow being the 1st Sunday in Advent, there will be a special children's service at 3 p.m. There will also be service on Wednesday evening, Dec. 6th, at 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Methodist. Pastor, Rev. S. Cleaver, M.A. Morning subject, "Partiality in the Church." Evening subject, continuation of the life of "Joseph in the Palace or, the Model Ruler."

Calvary Baptist church. Evangelistic services by Rev. O. B. Read. Morning service 11 a.m. Evening service 7 p.m.; Baptismal service followed by sermon on "Why is Hell called the Bottomless Pit?" Meetings continued next week.

Methodist church, Victoria West. Rev. Geo. H. Morden, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "Anxiety Dispelled." Evening subject, "A Fruitless search for neutral ground."

Esquimalt, 10:30 a.m., J. Morrison.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Langley & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—C A Chapman, James Desbrisay, P P Duncan, Mrs E Stewes, William Sutter, J Sibenbourn, Mrs J Bryce, George Wells, C Anderson, Ed Wright, Mrs Chickell, J N Napp, L Laibreth, F Towrsend, J O Smith, H Gonell, F W Pettygrove and wife, J Martin, G F Beck and wife, C Hunter and wife.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—G Hunger, Miss Grady, Gunner Holden, A C Martin, F L McFarland, Miss Willscroft, J Doyle, W Leigh, Charles Reid, E W Risch, J D Byrne, W H Clark, J G Woods, Coi Bertley, J P Murphy, Major Burrows, Robert Cunningham, Charles James, C K LeClaire, B W Garrett, C F Petch, R P Sharpe, George Willscroft, W Willscroft, G J Lowen.

Per Barbara Boscowitz from the North—E J Hooper, A H McKay, H J Walker, J Andrews, F Rudge, R W Coutley, S Jackson, P Whelan, W H Mercer, A H Hawkins, A W Huson, S A Spencer, H Drainey, C Barton, Miss E Madden, Miss D Kirch, D Carthew, W W Hall, and H Langley.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—W R Megaw, R Porter & Son, J Martin.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—A J Rowbotham, G H Wright, F C Bowerman, R Ward & Co, S Leiser, J Piercy & Co, Langley & Co, F Cargue, D Spencer, Wilson Bros, T Shotbolt, Lenz & Leiser, Wm Wiby, Jones & Co, Gilmore & McC, J H Baker, Dr C R Newcombe, J Jessup, W Colvert, Weiler Bros, S H E Co, J H Todd, E H Bremner, James Crawford, H Saunders, C E Jones, C P N Co, R C Pkg Co, Taylor & Co, P McDonald, Thos Earle, Ames Holden, Fell & Co, A H Erskine, A McGregor, F C Carne, Col Ind Rev, T N Hibben, Brackman & K, W S Hampson, J A Duncan, Turner Beeton, W H Perry, Challoner & M, Mrs T Matthews, Nicholles & R, W P Jaynes, J H Todd, King & Ewing, H L Saimon, W H Redmond, Hall & Co, Davidson Bros, J P Murphy, Mrs P Baker, McL & McF, Watson & Geiger, Dom Exp Co.

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Ladies' four-button French kid gloves, in tans or blacks, 50c. per pair.

The smallest "feat-boil" is large enough to show that the blood needs purifying—a warning which, if unheeded, may result, not in more boils, but in something very much worse. Avert the danger in time by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Cured others, will cure you.

All Sorts

and conditions of men smoke the famous Cigars **EL PADRE** and **LA CADENA.**

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There can be no safer investment than is offered to

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IT MEANS CASH

Saved, Not Sacrificed.

Cameron,

The One Price Cash Clothier,
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Xmas Cards.

Six for 10c.—4 for 10c.—3 for 10c; 5c., 10c. and 15c. each.

The most beautiful designs, most varied assortment and best value for the money you ever saw.

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Containing each a beautiful photograph of British Columbia or local scenery, a most appropriate souvenir, 25c. each.

Xmas Booklets

A complete line of RAPHAEL TUCK & COMPANY'S new booklets, at 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 4, 50, 60, 75, 90, 1.00 and 1.25 each. The best list of these goods they have yet published.

Xmas Calendars

Also from the above celebrated house. These we ran short of last season the demand being so great. This season we have laid in immense stocks of all new goods in FIFTEEN DIFFERENT DESIGNS.

Pressed Flower and Fern Cards

By local talent. A nice assortment.

We have a few

Rocky Mountain Wild Flower

Booklets over from last season which we are clearing out at one-third off cost.

In due time we shall show the largest and finest assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS we have ever had yet, some here, others COMING EVERY BOAT.

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Piano Lamps,
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SEE THEIR MAJESTIC RANGES

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R. J. Matthews is now making good all-wool Suits from $20 up. Pants from $4 up Satisfaction guaranteed.

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HAS ARRIVED and we are now in a position to show one of the most complete lines in the city. These goods have been carefully selected and in quality, colorings and designs are unsurpassed by any in the province. We do not confine ourselves to any one manufacturer, but buy where we get best prices and patterns. We do not advertise to give goods away, or sell below cost, but we do guarantee to give as good (if not better) value than any other house in the trade. In Brussels, Wiltons, Tapestries, Wools and Union Carpets we show a choice range.

In Lace and Chenille Curtains our line is complete and comprises a number of makes which space will not allow us to enumerate. Our stock of Upholstering was never more complete. Six piece Parlor Sets ranging from $50 up.

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Many Novelties in Quadruple Silver Plated Ware of best makes
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New Lines of Drapery and Upholstery Materials.
CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES arriving daily.

All of above goods were personally selected by a member of the firm in Eastern factories and warehouses, and we cordially invite inspection of the same.

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